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of America



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Walter J. Hickel, Secretary

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
G. Douglas Hofe, Jr., Director

ISLANDS

of America

ISLANDS OF AMERICA

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

August 6, 1970

Hon. Walter J. Hickel
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

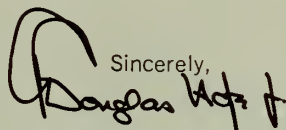
Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am pleased to transmit to you our report, *Islands of America*, the first comprehensive inventory of the recreational, scenic, natural and historical values of America's islands.

The two-year study was conducted to determine which islands remain in a natural or near-natural state, which have been developed, and which are already protected by public ownership. Primary attention was given to islands with outstanding recreation potential. Conservation principles and guidelines to help State, local and private interests perpetuate the valuable and unique qualities of islands were considered in depth.

The recommendations of the report include the establishment of a National System of Island Trusts administered by commissions comprised of Federal, State and local representatives; issuance of an Executive Order requiring Federal agencies to evaluate the effect of their actions on the environmental quality of islands; and numerous other suggestions for the protection and enhancement of our island resources.

The report emphasizes the need for cooperative and complementary actions by all levels of government and the private sector to carry out a national program for island utilization and conservation. This program will assure that those islands best suited for conservation and public recreation will be managed to perpetuate and enhance those values.

Sincerely,

G. Douglas Hofe, Jr.
Director



INTRODUCTION

In man's imagination, islands always have been lands of promise . . . promise of escape from the mundane to high adventure or unknown delights. Sir Thomas More located Utopia on an island in mythical seas.

In their way, the real islands of the world are as compelling and romantic as the utopian dreamlands. The Isles of Greece cradled Western civilization. The islands in the Bering Sea now mark the one-time bridge of land across which, aeons ago, man probably made his first journey from Asia to the American Continent. Newfoundland, the Calendar Islands of Maine, and Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts, may have been discovered by Norsemen half a millennium before Christopher Columbus set foot on the island of Hispaniola. The discovery of the Caribbean islands opened the gates to the New World.

America's island heritage is large and rich, with thousands of islands in coastal and inland waterways that reflect our history or contain exceptional natural beauty.

The first English Colonies in North America were on Parris and Roanoke Islands off the coast of South and North Carolina. Manhattan Island was one of the first pieces of American territory purchased from the Indians. The Gulf Islands off New Orleans were the redoubt of adventurer Jean Lafitte. Lake and river islands along the St. Lawrence were the stepping stones to the interior for the Voyageurs. And the islands of the Ohio, Missouri, and Platte Rivers sheltered the wagon trains of westward caravans.

Some islands have supported America's historic defenses. In Colonial days, Fort Warren on George's Island guarded Boston, and Fort Frederica on St. Simon's Island defended Georgia. Through the Civil War, Fort Sumter on Sullivan's Island protected Charleston, and Fort Gaines on Dolphin Island protected Mobile. Pearl Harbor on Oahu and bases on the Aleutians are among our contemporary defenses.

Other islands reflected the course of events on the adjacent mainland. The Sea Islands off Georgia and South Carolina became microcosmic plantation societies. Nantucket and other New England islands became fishing and whaling communities.

Many remnants of this historic past remain to be rediscovered by modern "explorers."

America's islands also possess some of our most unusual natural resources, even more varied in scope and range than those on the continental United States itself. They contain bedrock shorelines where the water has sculptured intricate coves and caverns; barrier islands of shifting sands, flanked on one side by roaring surf and on the other by quiet lagoons; eroded sea stacks—former segments of the shoreline carved by millennial wave action—jutting sharply up from the sea; bay islands where multiple natural life forms survive in the midst of heavily populated urban areas; and man-made islands where rising reservoir waters isolated high knolls, ridges, and peaks.

Within this island realm, verdant semi-tropical isles bathed by the warm currents of the trade winds or the Gulf Stream contrast dramatically with barren rock masses in Arctic seas, and luxuriantly forested islands in other northern reaches. There are pleasure islands peopled in season by thousands of vacationers. And wilderness islands where a walk on a lonely shore reveals wildlife, plant life, and rare land forms that have all but disappeared on the populated mainland.

For contemporary Americans the greatest attraction of the Nation's islands is their detachment, both from the mainland and from mainland routine. Crossing water to reach land becomes a symbolic act of leaving behind too-familiar activities and unsolved problems.

Once ashore, the feeling of expectation heightens the senses. The visitor may enjoy discovering ways of life among the islanders that are different from his own. Or he may feel special rhythms in the land and seascapes and be impelled to explore the headlands, walk the beaches, watch the seals or seabirds, or probe for minute forms of life in rock crevices and basins along the shore. He may want to share with others the active island sports . . . fishing, swimming, sailing, boating, hiking, surfing, water skiing, skin diving. Or he may want to walk along lonely beaches to savor the increasingly rare experience of solitude, and that special aura of tranquillity found only on a small piece of land surrounded by water.

For all who find it in their individual ways, the island experience, today as yesterday, is something special.

In an era of accelerating pressures on the individual, a time of speed-up, tension and rapid urbanization, the islands of the United States constitute a great natural resource. No longer important for purposes of exploration or defense, many islands have naturally reverted to their legendary role as places of escape and as sanctuaries for recreation and renewal.

But islands are fragile resources, vulnerable both to destructive natural forces and to the inconsiderate actions of man.

The waters that surround our islands, once the bastions of their insularity, now are more easily breached—postponing, rather than preventing the advance of development. In many metropolitan areas, urban expansion already has invaded their seclusion. New bridges bring motor cars to once remote island retreats. Industrial development and subdivisions constantly reach out from metropolitan centers, easily traversing the intervening waters to virtually combine islands with the mainland. Personal affluence has led to greater demand for second homes, and, because of transportation advances, growing numbers of these are rising on islands that until recently were undeveloped. Wastes poured into the air and water from population and industrial centers envelop many islands in smog, sewage, garbage and industrial filth that erode the beauties nature bequeathed them. Increasing numbers of visitors bring their own disturbances to the island environment—not only in the inevitable litter and clutter they disburse, but in their impact, through numbers alone, upon the natural life that is the island's most valuable possession.

America's many undeveloped islands are particularly endangered. In this report, we explore those that still exist, their unique qualities, and how those qualities can best be preserved.

The purposes of this report are to alert the Nation to the presence and importance of its islands, to identify conservation opportunities for the various levels of government and the private sector, and to propose a national program for island conservation.

5. Kibolo Bay, Hawaii



6. Angel Island, Calif.



7. An island in Monongahela National Forest, W.Va.

America's islands promise escape from daily routine.

THE ISLAND STUDY

Through a number of programs inaugurated in recent years, the Federal Government has focused attention on efforts to enhance the quality of the American environment . . . to combat water and air pollution, restore natural beauty, provide more outdoor recreation opportunities, and protect wilderness areas. Nationwide studies and consequent legislation recognize coastlines, free-flowing rivers, and trails as vital environmental resources.

In late 1966, attention turned to the resources of America's islands which, until then, had received little national consideration, except in specific instances. The Secretary of the Interior directed that a nationwide study of American islands be made by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation which has overall responsibility for evaluating outdoor recreation resources and needs, and for formulating the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan.

The first inventory of American islands, 10 acres and larger in size, was compiled by the Bureau with the cooperation of other Federal, State and local agencies. It includes a listing of resource and ownership data on more than 26,000 islands. Detailed study was also made of certain islands with exceptional potential for public recreation.

To facilitate the inventory process, some islands were grouped. These groups consist of closely associated islands having similar recreation resource characteristics.

Because of the thousands of islands inventoried and, in some instances, the absence of current data, some degree of error and incompleteness is inevitable. However, these inaccuracies are marginal and do not affect the overall thrust of the inventory findings on which this study's conclusions and recommendations are based.

Many people contributed to this study. The wholehearted cooperation and assistance of State and local officials, private citizens, and the personnel of various Federal agencies made this task possible.

8. Wind Creek Park, Ala.



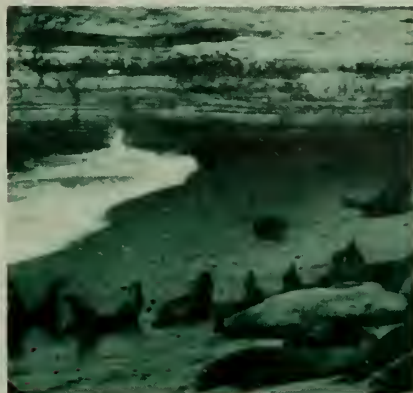
9. Angel Island State Park, Calif.

10. A Hawaiian island



11. Lumahai Beach, Kauai, Hawaii

12. Acadia National Park, Me.



13. Ano Nuevo Island State Park Reserve, Calif.

Variety—in landscape, recreation opportunities and degree of development—characterize American islands. Many are developed for recreation; others remain unexplored and wild.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMEND- ATIONS

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The study of American islands reveals that there are 26,325 islands 10 acres or larger in oceans, bays, estuaries, rivers, lakes and reservoirs within the jurisdiction of the United States. Together these islands comprise over 28.6 million acres, and their terrain and character range from the tropical resort islands of Hawaii to the remote evergreen forested islands of Alaska.

The Nation's island colossus is Alaska with its 21.1 million island acres, most of which are publicly owned and minimally developed. They have high recreation potential but a drawback exists—the 5,688 Alaskan islands are distant from major population centers.

The island picture of the other States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands is somewhat different. They have 20,637 islands containing 7.5 million acres.¹ Of this figure, only 1.5 million acres are available for public recreation. An additional 3 million acres have recreation potential but are mostly in private ownership and not open to the public. Nearly half of these 3 million acres lie within 25 miles of urban populations of 50,000 persons or more; three-quarters of this "urban" island acreage is either undeveloped or minimally developed.²

¹ Not included are the main island of Puerto Rico, the three major Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, the Trust Territory, the five major Hawaiian Islands, and the three principal New York Islands — Manhattan, Staten, and Long Island.

² "Development" is used here to include building sites as well as land associated with the site such as yards and storage areas.

Thus, there are almost a million acres of prime, largely undeveloped potential recreation land on islands near America's metropolitan areas.

From these facts and others uncovered in the study, it is apparent that America's islands are a major untapped national resource with valuable recreation potential. The variety of their lands and locations could help fill many types of outdoor recreation needs, especially those of many metropolitan area residents and the fast-growing numbers of water-orientated recreationists throughout the country.

Many of our islands, particularly those near our growing metropolitan areas, are threatened with development that would destroy their distinctive qualities and their recreation potential.

America's island heritage *can* be protected . . . by concerted action in both the public and private sectors. This study recommends two major goals: (1) public control of representative island areas sufficient to meet public recreation, scenic, wilderness, historic and scientific needs; and (2) restoration and maintenance of the environmental quality of *all* American islands.

To attain these goals, the study recommends the following actions:

A surprising number of undeveloped islands are near urban areas. The island study found that approximately 1.3 million island acres near urban centers have significant recreation potential.

An outstanding lake island, nesting ground for 15,000 white pelicans.



15. Assateague Island, Md.-Va.



16. Chincoteague Beach, Assateague Island, Va.



17. Anaho Island National Wildlife Refuge, Pyramid Lake, Nev.

National System of Island Trusts

The most significant action for island conservation calls for cooperation by all levels of government and the private sector in a National System of Island Trusts.

The concept was developed for areas where traditional techniques for the protection and enhancement of island values are not practical.

The Casco Bay Islands Trust, Me., is recommended for immediate establishment as the first Trust to demonstrate this new concept.

Other island groups proposed as eventual components to the system are the Platte River Islands in Nebraska, the San Juan Islands in Washington, and other island groups in Maine.

Island Trusts comprise islands having outstanding scenic, historic, or recreational values. Each Trust will be administered by a commission with Federal, State, and local governmental representatives.

The commissions will develop and maintain comprehensive plans for the islands, and will be given authority to implement the plans. The plans will guide orderly development, use and protection of the islands.

A detailed discussion of the Trust concept occurs on page 41, and a draft bill appears in Appendix VI.

Federal Actions

1. *Issue an Executive Order* requiring Federal agencies to evaluate any possible detrimental effects of their programs on the recreational and environmental qualities of islands. A draft Executive Order appears in Appendix V.
2. *Identify appropriate action* for island protection and development for recreation. This should

be performed by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation as part of its planning functions in the formulation of the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan, and in cooperation with the States in their preparation of comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans.

3. *Congressional action to authorize:*
 - a. Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisconsin
 - b. Channel Islands National Park, California
 - c. Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia
 - d. Gulf Islands National Seashore, Mississippi-Florida
 - e. Kauai National Park, Hawaii
 - f. Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Florida
 - g. Virginia Barrier Islands National Seashore, Virginia

18. Little Hunters Beach, Acadia National Park, Me.



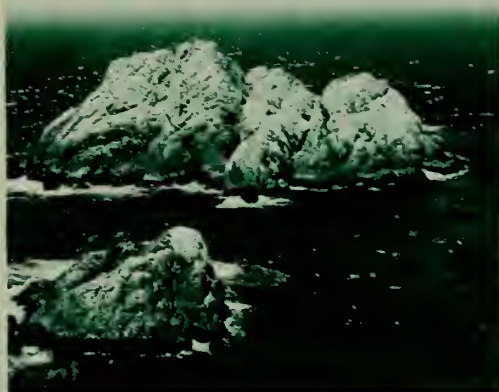
19. Ft. Frederica National Monument, St. Simons Island, Ga.

Some island treasures . . .
Maine Coast islands, recommended as the initial unit of a National System of Island Trusts . . .
the Sea Islands of Georgia, recommended for study for possible inclusion in the Trust System . . .
Martha's Vineyard, Mass., one of many popular resort islands.
Hazy Islands, Alaska, a haven for wildlife . . .
Ocracoke Island, preserved in Cape Hatteras National Seashore.

20. Martha's Vineyard

4. *Study for National Seashore, Trust, or other protective status:*

- a. Elizabeth Islands, Massachusetts
- b. Islands of southeastern Alaska
- c. Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Islands, Massachusetts
- d. Sea Islands, South Carolina-Georgia-Florida
- e. Vieques Island, Puerto Rico



21. Hazy Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska.

State Actions

1. *Include specific analysis of islands in comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans.*
2. *Clear title to state-owned lands, especially foreshore lands,¹ and assure public access.* Title to State-owned islands should be perfected to protect and develop those with recreation and related values.
3. *Provide statewide zoning for island conservation.* Underwater protective zones around islands selected for public recreation should be established also.
4. *Adopt regulations to control dredging and filling.*
5. *Include island protection in State pollution regulations.*
6. *Acquire or otherwise obtain public access to suitable islands, including the following recommended by this study:*
 - a. Green Bay Islands, Wisconsin
 - b. Islands of Lake Erie, Ohio
 - c. Islands of the Delaware River, New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania
 - d. Mustang, Matagorda, and other islands with recreation potential off the Texas gulf coast, Texas
 - e. Potagannissing Bay Islands, Michigan
 - f. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Islands, California
 - g. Wild Horse Island, Montana

¹ *Foreshore land is that portion of the tidelands between high and low tides.*

Local Actions

1. *Adopt long-range plans, backed by effective zoning and other necessary ordinances, to conserve island resources.*
2. *Acquire islands or island property for recreation, open space, and conservation.*
3. *Assure public access to shorelines by acquisition, purchase of easements, tax incentives, and by other means.*

Private Actions

Opportunities for enhancement of island resources by the private sector are numerous and include:

1. *Active support of the Island Trusts.*
2. *Private non-profit group acquisition of desirable island lands with the possibility of a permit system to control public use.*

3. *Provision of limited public recreation on privately held land, with tax incentives to encourage public availability.*
4. *Private donation of islands to public or quasi-public bodies for recreation and conservation purposes.*

General Considerations

Certain general considerations are especially applicable for the protective and wise use of *all* islands.

Comprehensive planning should guide all island development and maintenance. Private owners and each level of government should take the initial step by accepting the responsibility for reviewing proposed actions to assure maintenance of environmental quality.

Actions for natural beauty as presented in the report, *From Sea to Shining Sea*,¹ should be carefully considered and implemented when possible. The environmental concepts in that report are especially relevant for island conservation and development.

Maximum consideration should be given to the effect on islands of pollution, dredging, oil drillings or other mineral exploration and bulkheading and filling.

Flood plain zoning, needed to minimize flood damage on islands, and land use control measures should be adopted consistent with proper flood plain management.

¹ *Prepared by the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty, 304 pages, Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. \$2.50*

Fragile island resources need protection. Recommendations for State action include . . . State acquisition of outstanding island groups and their surrounding waters . . . clearing title to foreshore lands to insure lasting public use . . . comprehensive planning to assure appropriate management and development . . . Statewide zoning to help preserve endangered species.

23. A Wisconsin island



24. Ocracoke Island, N.C.

26. Seabrook Island, S.C., Natural Area



25. A Minnesota island



27. Cape Romain Refuge, Cape Island, S.C.

OUR ISLAND ESTATE- AN INVENTORY

The survey of America's islands documents the wealth of the Nation's island estate.

Much of the island lands were found to contain some of the best remaining natural resources suitable for outdoor recreation and other public use. However, many of the most remarkable of our islands are relatively unknown, lack even minimal protection, are unavailable for public use, or are threatened with destruction or deterioration from various causes.

Inventory data of the island survey appear in the appendices. As explained earlier, islands inventoried were 10 acres in size or over, unless they had exceptional recreation potential.

Because the five major islands of Hawaii, the three major Virgin Islands, the main island of Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, and the Trust Territory, along with the three principal islands of New York—Manhattan, Staten and Long Island—are so large and distinctive in the way each is developed, it was decided not to include data from these areas in the inventory. At the same time, the extremely large number and size of the islands of Alaska required special treatment.

Islands of the Contiguous States and the Tropics

With the exceptions noted above, there are 20,637 American islands in the contiguous 48 States and the tropics. These islands total 7.5 million acres—an area exceeding the combined acreage of the States of New Jersey and Rhode Island (Table 1).

Islands located in oceans, bays, or estuaries comprise the major portion (61 percent), of this total island acreage, followed by river islands (27 percent), islands in the Great Lakes (6 percent), other lake islands (5 percent) and islands in man-made impoundments (1 percent). Louisiana leads the 48 contiguous States in island acreage, followed by Florida, California, Washington, and South Carolina.

Despite rapid urbanization of the mainland in recent years, some 85 percent of the total island acreage still remains in or near a natural condition. 6.4 million acres have little or no development (Table 2).

Islands Available for Recreation

About 21 percent of the 7.5 million acres—1.5 million acres—are managed by public agencies. Nearly all of this public land is available, although not necessarily developed, for some type of recreation (Table 3). Most of the unavailable Federal acreage is restricted because of national defense requirements. The small unavailable State-owned island acreage includes land developed for institutions such as prisons and hospitals.



28. Peaks Island, Casco Bay, Me.

*Most islands have escaped development simply because there are no access roads.
About 1.5 million island acres now are available for public recreation.*

These available acres are unevenly distributed among the States. Nearly half are in three States with large Federal island holdings—Florida, with Everglades National Park; Michigan, with Isle Royale National Park; and Texas, with Padre Island National Seashore.

Table 1. Islands of the contiguous 48 States and the tropics; Number 10 acres and larger ¹

Size class	Number	Percent of total
Total.....	20,637	100.0
10-99 acres.....	14,211	68.8
100-499 acres.....	3,922	19.0
500-999 acres.....	1,641	8.0
1,000 acres or more.....	863	4.2

Table 2. Islands of the contiguous 48 States and the tropics; Total acreage and development status of islands 10 acres and larger ¹

Development status ²	Acreage	Percent of total
Total.....	7,500,000	100.0
Islands with —		
No development.....	3,100,000	41.3
1-25 percent developed.....	3,300,000	44.0
26-50 percent developed.....	550,000	7.3
51-75 percent developed.....	220,000	3.0
76-100 percent developed.....	330,000	4.4

¹ 1968 data. Excludes the five major Hawaiian Islands, the three major Virgin Islands, the main island of Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, the Trust Territory, the three principal New York Islands — Manhattan, Staten, and Long Island. In some cases, groups of related islands have been treated as one island.

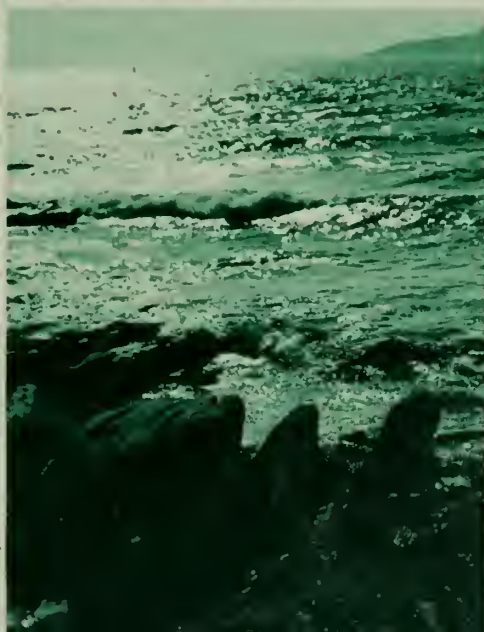
² For purposes of the Island Inventory, "development" included building sites as well as land associated with the site such as yards and storage areas. Agricultural land, land used for forest production, and public and quasi-public recreation developments were considered as undeveloped; whereas, a private resort was inventoried as developed.

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29. Acadia National Park, Me.

30. Amchitka Island, Alaska



31. Long Island, Casco Bay, Me.



32. A Virginia barrier island

Islands With Recreation Potential

A major effort was made during this study to identify islands with public recreation potential . . . those islands with recreation, wildlife, wilderness, historic, or other resources not now available for public use.

Not counting the many islands of Alaska, and excluding most of the one and a half million acres already available for public recreation use, about 1,850 islands or island groups, covering three million acres, were found to have these resources. Most of these acres are privately owned.

These desirable but currently unavailable island lands represent one of the most important resources with public recreation potential to assure future generations of Americans a reasonable chance to enjoy the distinctive qualities of island environments.

These three million island acres are distributed more broadly than the publicly owned island recreation lands. About 34 percent of this acreage is concentrated in the Pacific States; the remainder is divided almost evenly among States of the Northeast, South Atlantic, Gulf, and Great Lakes regions. Very little is in the Midwest or Mid-Continent area. Seventy-eight percent of the total island acreage with recreation potential contains relatively little or no development.

Some 1.3 million acres of islands with potential for public recreation are located near urban centers with populations of 50,000 or more. And as yet, proximity to urban areas appears not to have appreciably increased the degree of development. Seventy-six percent of the urban oriented island acreage is either totally undeveloped or minimally developed.

It can be noted that: *islands constitute a large and valuable land reserve that thus far has escaped intensive development*: (1) over 40 percent of the island acreage with public recreation potential is located near urban centers where the greatest outdoor recreation need exists; and (2) some one million of this urban acreage is undeveloped or minimally developed.

Table 3. Islands of the contiguous 48 States and the tropics: Total acreage currently available for public recreation by ownership of islands 10 acres and larger.¹

Ownership	Acreage
Total	1,490,000
Federal	740,000
State	490,000
Other public	40,000
Quasi-public and private	220,000

¹ 1968 data. Excludes the five major Hawaiian Islands, the three major Virgin Islands, the main island of Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, the Trust Territory, the three principal New York islands — Manhattan, Staten, and Long Island. In some cases, groups of related islands have been treated as one island.

33, 34. Silver Lake Harbor, Ocracoke island, N.C.



*Island shores long have been chosen for resorts.
One of our many island spectaculars.*



35. Nantucket Island, Mass.



36. Cabrillo Arch, Channel Islands National Monument, Anacapa Island, Calif.

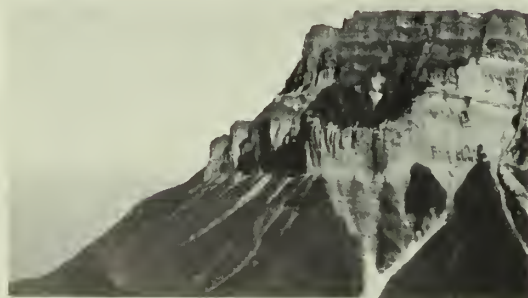
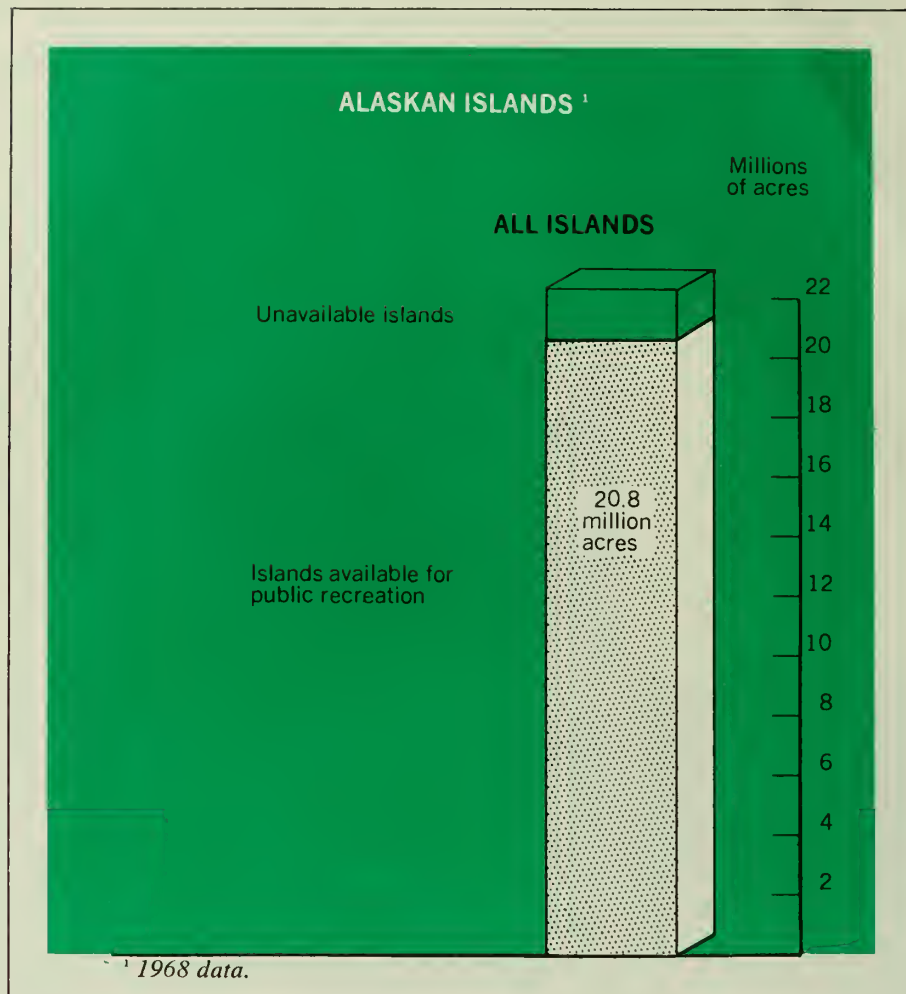
The Islands of Alaska

Alaska's islands comprise 22 percent of the national total of 26,325 islands; about three-quarters of the total U.S. island acreage; and about 93 percent of all publicly owned island acres in the United States.

The 5,688 islands of Alaska comprise 21.1 million acres. Many of these islands are so large—eight exceed over one million acres each—that they contain islands of their own.

Over 98 percent of Alaska's island acres are publicly owned and available for public recreation use. Most of this acreage is located within the Tongass and Chugach National Forests administered by the Forest Service, in public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, or in national wildlife refuges of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Alaskan island characteristics show a very low degree of development, and remoteness from urban areas. They are recreation resources of magnificent scale, vast enough to provide future generations with a refreshing taste of wilderness, while at the same time serving other diverse but compatible uses.



37. Chisik Island, Tuxedni, Cook Inlet, Alaska



40. A Virginia barrier island

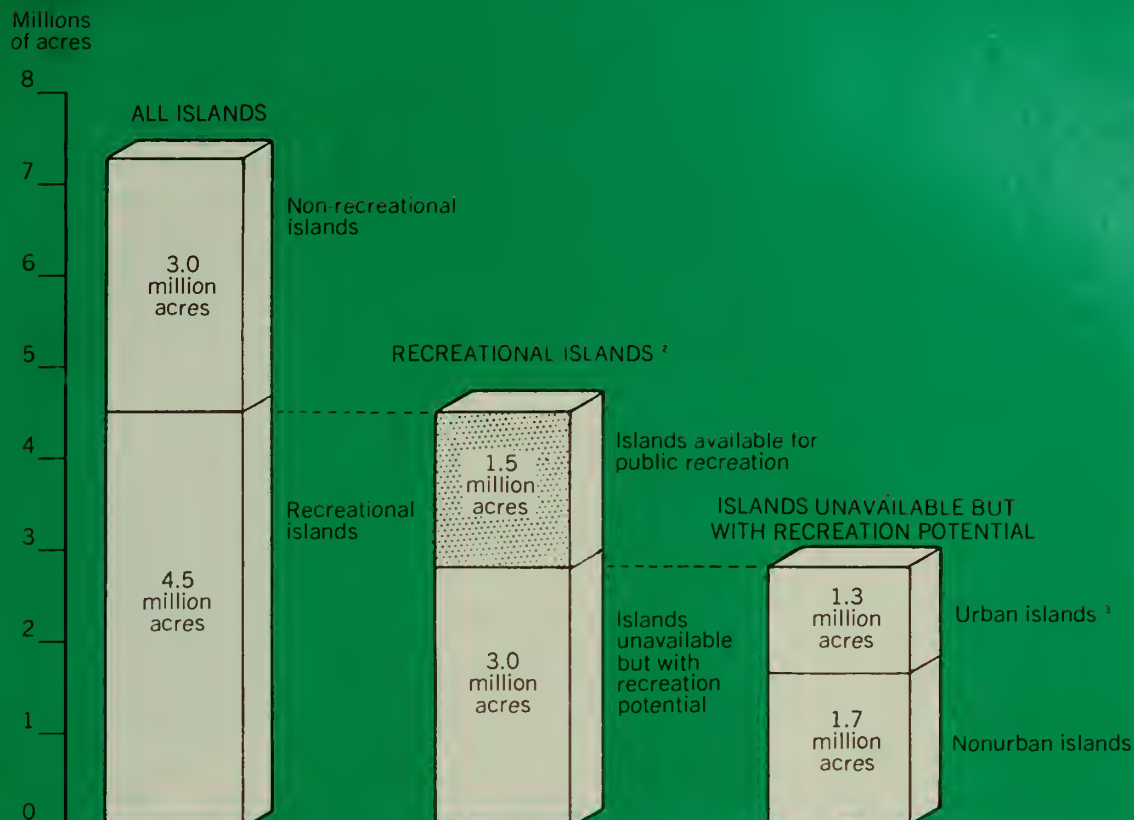


38. Casco Bay, Me.



39. Nantucket Island, Mass.

AMERICAN ISLANDS OTHER THAN ALASKA ¹

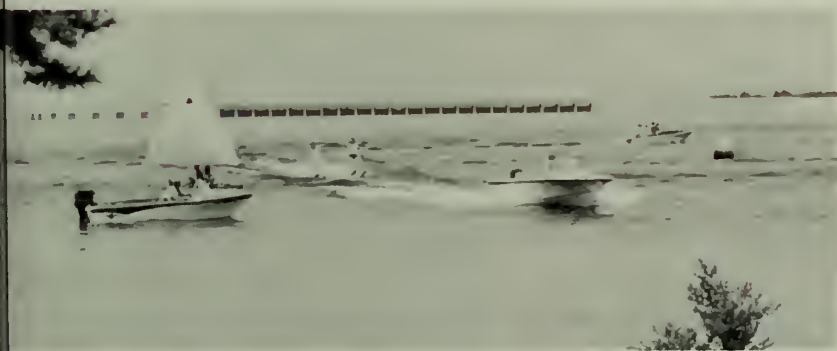


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¹ 1968 data. Excludes the main islands of Puerto Rico, the three major Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and the Trust Territory, the five major Hawaiian Islands, and the three principal New York Islands—Manhattan, Staten, and Long Island. In some cases, groups of related islands have been treated as one island.

² Recreational islands are those with resources of public recreational, wildlife, wilderness, historic or similar value.

³ Within 25 miles of an urban population of 50,000 persons or more.



41. Occoneechee Park, Buggs Island Lake, Va., formed by an impoundment

An aura of relaxation and frequently surprising designs of nature and man increase the pleasures of island exploration . . .

the vital dock . . . an unusual sign . . . the pattern of drift fence shadows over beach grasses . . . a jetty paralleling the horizon.

AN ISLAND PORTFOLIO

Whether arctic rocks, coral reefs, volcanic peaks, sand bars or inundated mountain ranges, the 26,325 American islands display an unparalleled variety of natural features. Their names reflect the diversity of the cultural background of the people who discovered and settled them—Chincoteague, Ossabaw, Ocracoke; Baranof and Mitkof; Lanai and Maui; San Clemente; Isle Au Haut; and Cumberland. The islands lie amid oceanic deeps or scattered along thousands of miles of seacoast; in lakes and reservoirs; in sun, mist, fog; in clear waters or muddy rivers.

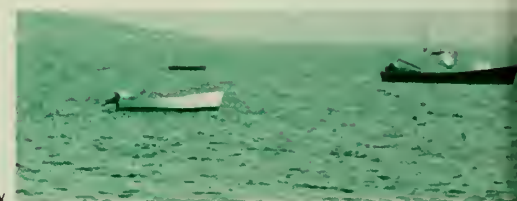
A geographical introduction to America's islands properly begins in New England, where vital currents of American history began.

New England Islands

The islands off the northeast coast are alive with history. The high-prowed ships of the Vikings may have landed at Martha's Vineyard as early as the year 1000. Giovanni da Verrazano probed along the New England coast as early as 1524 and noted the "pleasing appearance" of the Maine islands. Eighteen years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, Captain Bartholomew Gosnold went ashore on Cuttyhunk in the Elizabeth Islands and set up a short-lived fort which now is commemorated by a granite tower.



42. Maine coast



43, 44. Peaks Island, Casco Bay



Maine's rocky islands were among the first lands to be discovered in the New World. The more than 1,000 islands off the coast of Maine are a unique recreation resource.

These islands were shaped by Ice Age glaciers that overran the area, rounded and carved the land, then retreated, leaving piles of glacial debris—rocks, boulders, gravel. When the vast volume of melting ice raised the sea level, the debris became peninsulas like Cape Cod and islands like Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

Islands of Maine

Off the coast of Maine, the rising seas flooded coastal valleys, leaving the granite peaks of the former coastline as islands. As a consequence, an expansive group of islands of every shape and size guards the coast of Maine. There are more than 1,000 of these coastal islands, totalling over 225,000 acres, ranging from little-known outlying islands to larger, long-inhabited areas such as beautiful Mount Desert Island with its famed summer colony of Bar Harbor, and its popular but overcrowded Acadia National Park.

To the south is Vinalhaven Island, largest of a closely associated island group in Penobscot Bay. Vinalhaven was first settled in 1765. Today the resort business has been added to the early occupations of granite quarrying and fishing. Off the coast of Portland, Maine, the Calendar Islands dot Casco Bay. Ferry boats carry commuter traffic to a few of the larger islands, but the smaller ones are seldom visited.

In contrast to the large urban mainland areas of the northeast, the Maine islands offer a complete change of pace and scenery including rocky, wave carved shorelines, sea birds, nesting on offshore rocks, and old fishing villages. Only a very few of these 1,000 islands, however, are protected or made available to the public. Their recreation possibilities have been developed in a limited and uncoordinated way, with private development sometimes threatening the island environment.

45. Long Island, Casco Bay



Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and Elizabeth Islands

Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket off the Massachusetts coast are large, developed resort islands. Less than a century ago whalers sailed out of the harbors where today's fishermen venture out for lesser species. Most of the development on these islands has been tasteful, retaining the islands' essential character.

A string of the most accessible islands along the Massachusetts coast has been preserved from overcrowding and commercialization.

This is the Elizabeth chain—seven large and a dozen small pieces of land—separating Buzzards Bay from Vineyard Sound, and almost touching Cape Cod at Woods Hole. For more than a century most of these islands have been under the ownership of one family; they are administered under several trusts. The exceptions are Cuttyhunk Island, in varied ownership, and Penikese Island administered by the State. The trusts have managed the islands under a policy that protects their natural environment: except for service vehicles, cars are barred; primitive roads and trails are used for riding and hiking; only scattered homes and limited clearing of land for farms are permitted. Naushon, the largest island, with 4,700 acres out of a total of 8,268 acres in the group, has a rare mature beech forest and a flourishing wild turkey population.

The Elizabeth Islands, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, reaching from nearby Cape Cod to the Rhode Island shore, form a vast recreation area where several stretches of undeveloped beach still remain. This region merits consideration for preservation and development.

20



47. Beach Gayhead, Martha's Vineyard

46. Martha's Vineyard, Mass.



Recreation needs are served on many islands while the quality of the environment is preserved.



Middle Atlantic Islands

Southward along the Atlantic coast beyond the urban islands of New York, the coastal islands flatten out. The severe granite vistas of New England are replaced by long, narrow barriers of sand with little more than shallow, marshy lagoons separating them from the mainland. Most of these islands rise less than 20 feet above the ocean. On the ocean side the beaches often are excellent and the water generally delightful for swimming.

The precise geological processes involved in the formation of barrier islands are varied and not completely understood, but certainly the wind and waves slowly alter their appearance. Sometimes the changes are rapid. Hurricanes may sweep away entire beaches or push inlets through the middle of narrow islands.

Some of these larger barrier islands have been turned into popular beach resorts. Portions of an island

group off New Jersey were exploited as early as 1853 when entrepreneurs built a railroad connecting Atlantic City on Absecon Island with Camden, N.J. Now, Atlantic City, a developed beach resort, is host to about 13 million visitors each year.

The coast from New York City to Ocean City, Md., is seriously short of publicly held island and seashore property necessary to meet the tremendous recreation needs of millions of people living in the region. Recent establishment of Assateague Island National Seashore in Maryland and Virginia has increased the acreage of public shoreline in the area, but the burgeoning demand for sun and sand still greatly exceeds available public supply.

48. Chincoteague Light, Assateague Island National Seashore, Va.



49. Edgartown Harbor, Martha's Vineyard



50. Nantucket Island, Mass.

South Atlantic Islands

The Virginia Barrier Islands

Off the Virginia coast, within a few hours' drive of Norfolk, Richmond, and Washington, D.C., are more barrier islands with wide sandy beaches, dunes, and spacious uplands. South of Assateague between Wallops and Fisherman Islands lie 12 major islands, including Cedar and Parramore, which remain essentially undeveloped. Most of these islands are privately owned. Their surface is marshy with high value as fish and wildlife habitat. Fishing along their shore is good and their marshland support quail, ducks, geese, and numerous other birds. The wooded higher ground abounds with raccoon, whitetail deer, and smaller mammals.

The recreation and conservation potential of these undeveloped and relatively inaccessible barrier islands is measured by the fact that 31 million people—nearly 16 percent of the Nation's total population—reside within a 250-mile radius. Yet, less than 10 percent of the coast between New York and Virginia is publicly owned. The Virginia Islands provide an outstanding opportunity for seashore recreation development in the public interest, offering one of the last remaining opportunities to acquire high-quality beaches adjacent to a rapidly spreading urban complex.

Sea Islands

Below the extensive Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout National Seashores is another Atlantic group of islands with high recreation potential, the Sea Island chain off the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Many of these islands are uninhabited, and have extensive fertile marshes, lagoons and ponds.

Inland are low dunes and woodlands of pine, palmetto, magnolia, and live oak festooned with Spanish moss, creating characteristic "Deep South" landscapes. Migratory waterfowl, shore and songbirds join resident birds and other animals on many of these islands. Sea turtles nest on the beaches.

Among the prominent islands are Cumberland, Sapelo, Wassaw, Osabaw, St. Catherines, Kiawah, Seabrook, Debidue, Bay Point, Edisto, Hilton Head, and North Island. The total island area is over 400,000 acres. A number of the islands are under single private ownership, and few have yet to be subdivided.

Cumberland Island, 31,000 acres of natural woodland, broad marshes and excellent beaches, offers great potential for preservation and management under public control. Warm waters and a mild climate make swimming and boating a pleasure most of the year. The palms, oaks, and pines provide pleasant shelter from the sun. This island, 22 miles long and from one to five miles wide, is in several large ownerships, mostly heirs of a single family.

22

51. Barrier islands from Maryland shore



52. Caswell Beach, Oak Island, N.C.



Barrier islands offer outstanding opportunities for seashore recreation.

Sandy beaches invite picnickers, shell collectors and surf fishermen.

Development, however, must be carefully planned since wind and sea generally alter barrier islands and some, like the Sea Islands, often are battered by hurricanes.

Islands of the Florida East Coast

Cape Kennedy, rocket launching center for the United States manned space program, is a prominent landmark on Merritt Island, a long barrier island on the east central Florida coast. The island has 120 miles of superlative beach stretching from New Smyrna Inlet north of the Cape to Fort Pierce Inlet in the south. It is separated from the mainland by Mosquito Lagoon, and the Banana and Indian Rivers.

This portion of the Florida coast ranges from narrow, steeply-sloped, soft sandy beaches to those that are wide, flat, and hardpacked, providing ideal conditions for all kinds of beach use. The barrier beach is connected to the mainland by numerous causeways and like much of the east coast of Florida it has undergone considerable development. Still largely undeveloped, however, is the area controlled by The National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Current cooperative studies seek to determine ways to preserve this resource and to permit public recreation use compatible with the space program.

54. Jekyll Island, Ga.



53. Ocracoke Island, N.C.

The Florida Keys

The Florida Keys stretching southwest from near Miami Beach on the Atlantic, around the tip of the peninsula, to Key West far out in the Gulf of Mexico, are the only semi-tropical islands found along the coast of the United States. These coral limestone formations support vegetation in many respects typical of the West Indies. Here is found the small and delicate Florida Key deer, an endemic island species once threatened with extinction and still far from secure. A national wildlife refuge established to protect it has recently been enlarged.



55. Section of the Florida Keys causeway



56. Fort Jefferson National Monument, Key West



57. Dog Island.



58. St. Vincent Island.

A causeway connecting the islands from the Atlantic side of the tip of Florida to Key West has led to development of most of the keys suitable for habitation. However, the Islandia area, the unbridged northern keys bordering Biscayne Bay, offers unique qualities that will be preserved in the newly authorized Biscayne National Monument (P.L. 90-606).

Islands of the Gulf of Mexico

In the Gulf off the coasts of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas are a number of island groups and widely separated individual islands that have at various times been intensively studied for recreation and conservation management and protection.

The Ten Thousand Islands

On the southern Gulf coast of Florida, the Ten Thousand Islands, a vast system of relatively undisturbed mangrove islands support large and varied populations of fish, crustaceans, and abundant birdlife. The vitality of this unique habitat is dependent on a naturally regulated, constant supply of fresh water from inland Florida. Conservation of these islands, therefore, depends on wise inland management as well as regulation of development.

Several rare or endangered species of birds and mammals are present, including the Florida manatee (sea cow), bald eagle, and great white heron. Sport fishing in this area is outstanding, with snook, sea trout, tarpon, and red fish being the most favored.

Despite the expansion of resort facilities in nearby areas and elsewhere in Florida, these islands are uninhabited and provide a scenic subtropical wilderness that is ideal for exploration by boat. There also are opportunities for the development of camping and nature study areas.

Protection of the Ten Thousand Islands as a rare, undisturbed island-estuarine system would help offset the loss of recreation lands to Florida's booming real estate, resort, and agricultural development interests.

The Gulf Islands

From the northwest coast of Florida to the Mississippi-Louisiana State line, lie a number of long barrier islands with great recreation and conservation potential. Among the most outstanding are Santa Rosa, Petit Bois, Horn, Ship, and Cat Islands. Department of the Interior studies, including this one, have concluded that the recreation, historic, and fish and wildlife values of both the Gulf islands and the adjacent mainland areas are of national significance.

While few opportunities remain to expand beach areas on the Gulf mainland, the islands have remained undeveloped because of their isolation and because of potential damage from periodic tropical storms. Some of the islands are administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Heron, tern, egret, and other birds nest on the islands—as does the endangered loggerhead turtle. Tens of thousands of waterfowl and shorebirds winter here also. Legislation has been introduced in the Congress for establishment of a Gulf Islands National Seashore.

The Mississippi Delta Islands

The Mississippi Delta contains thousands of large and small islands that are constantly changing both position and shape. They are formed by enormous quantities of silt carried by the Mississippi River from the interior continent to the Gulf. These low, marshy islands are valuable as wildlife habitat, especially for migrating water birds. An important federal wildlife refuge in-

59. An island in the Gulf of Mexico



Florida's islands support luxurious summer homes, exciting underwater worlds, drift-wood-decorated sand-duned beaches, sub-tropical vegetation or refuges for wildlife.

corporating many of these islands has been established to protect ducks, egrets, herons, and numerous shorebirds. The shallow estuarine waters provide an ideal habitat for many of the microscopic forms of marine life on which fish, shrimp, and other shellfish depend. Some islands have palmetto and tropical hardwoods as well as salt marsh and beach grasses. Most of these delta islands are undeveloped and may have valuable public-use potential.

Texas Coast Islands

Off the long curving coast of Texas are numerous barrier islands, grassy and treeless, with hard-packed sand enclosing marshy lagoons. Padre Island National Seashore is the most outstanding, but there are many others such as Mustang Island (immediately north of Padre Island), St. Joseph Island and Matagorda Island. Matagorda is in large part controlled by the U.S. Air Force, and lies immediately offshore from the Aransas Wildlife Refuge which is famous as the winter home of the only whooping cranes left in the world. These and similar islands have conservation and recreation values that merit serious State and local attention.

West Coast Islands

Channel Islands

Other than isolated sea stacks and rocky islets, there are few islands along the American Pacific coast south of Alaska. One splendid exception is the group of eight Channel Islands extending 25 to 75 miles off the coast of southern California from Point Conception almost to San Diego. Their shores are mostly rugged, and in some areas dangerous for small boats to approach. However, they have many beautiful coves with crystal clear waters where brilliant submarine gardens and highly-colored fish are visible at depths to 60 feet.

There are many interesting facets of the islands. Their separation from the mainland about 500 million years ago resulted in endemic plant and animal species. In addition, some of the oldest reminders of Indian civilizations in North America, dating back possibly 30,000 years, have been found on Santa Rosa Island. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, the first European to explore the Pacific coast, died in 1543 during his California exploration and was buried on one of these islands.

The Channel Islands have a Mediterranean climate that encourages a surprising variety of wildflowers in the spring. There are evergreen-filled canyons, grassy slopes, vineyards, and chaparral-covered hills. The most noted of these islands, Santa Catalina, is largely in single ownership and is an example of an island resort that has been intensively developed with private capital. It offers a variety of recreation activities for those who can afford the cost. At the resort town of Avalon is a beautiful, deep harbor that has been tastefully developed. Much of the rest of the island is wild or devoted to grazing. Frequent boat or plane service is available between the island and the mainland.

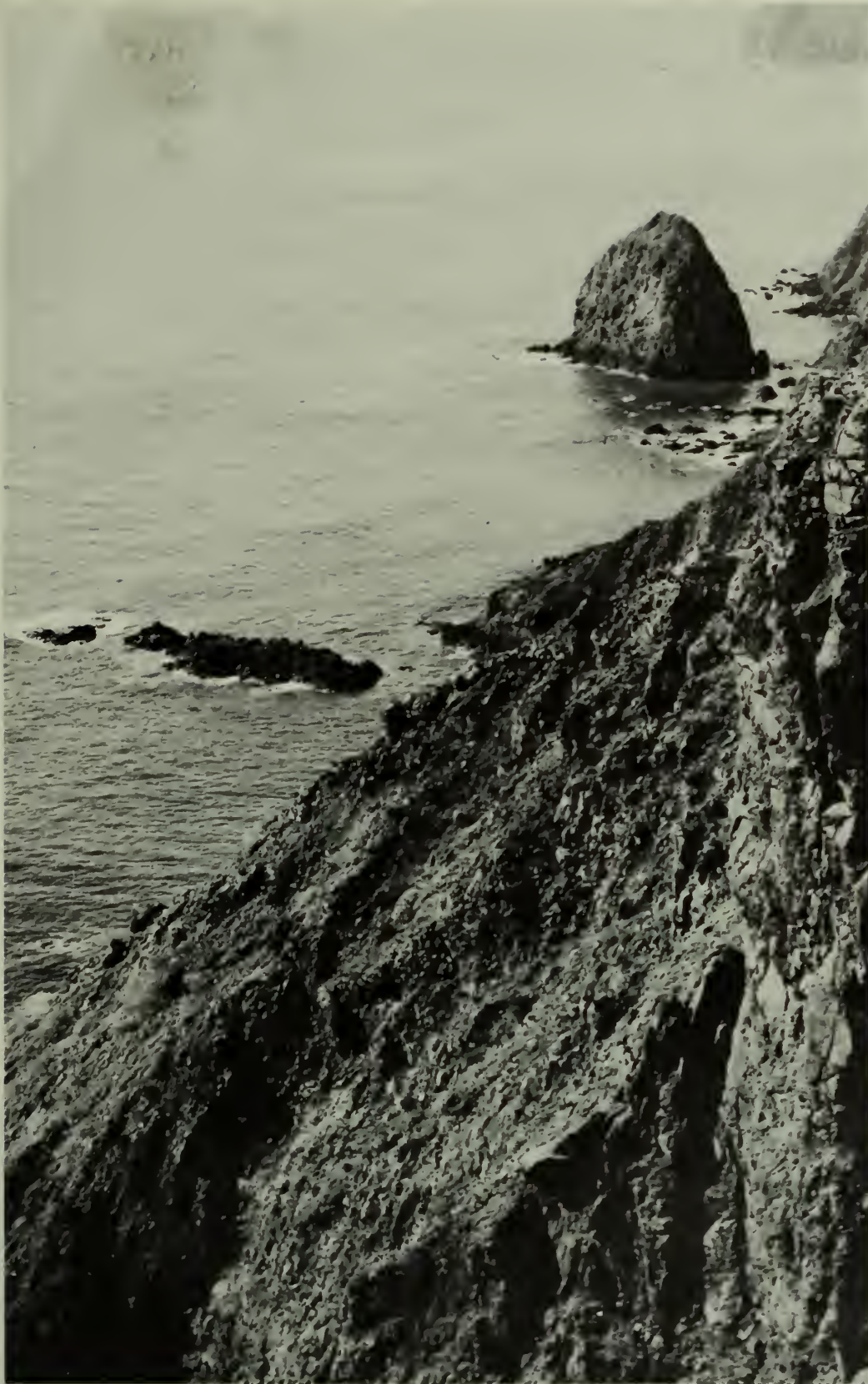
The other islands are in varied ownership. San Clemente, San Nicolas and San Miguel Islands are administered by the Department of Defense. Santa Barbara and the Anacapa groups are in public ownership within the Channel Islands National Monument. The Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa Island groups, totaling 117,000 acres, are privately owned.



60. Padre Island National Seashore, Tex.



61. Giant Coreopsis, Santa Barbara Island



62. Channel Islands



63, 64. Anacapa Island

The Channel Islands of California are noted for their jagged coastlines, isolation from the mainland, and their many beautiful flowering plants.

Careful studies have confirmed the unique recreational, ecological, and archeological opportunities offered by the whole group of islands. Legislative proposals were introduced to acquire Santa Rosa and Santa Cruz and to place them, along with San Miguel, the Anacapas, and Santa Barbara, in a new marine national park with 100 miles of pristine shoreline. Here, all Americans, especially the 10 million residents of the southern California mainland, could be assured an opportunity to visit and enjoy a vast island park that would present a miniature vista of the southern California that Spanish explorers and missionaries first saw.

The San Juan Islands

More than a thousand miles to the north, in the waters where Puget Sound meets the Strait of Georgia and the Strait of Juan de Fuca are the San Juan Islands. Once the focus of a major territorial dispute between the United States and England, ownership was awarded to the

United States in 1871. A San Juan Island National Historical Park now commemorates settlement of the dispute.

The San Juan islands are partly submerged mountaintops projecting as high as 2,000 feet above the blue northwest waters. In a mountain and sea landscape, the islands, forested and green, are a recreation magnet at the Nation's far northwest corner. The protected waters and secluded lands offer boaters innumerable choices of route and destination. Several of the larger islands are served by ferry. Fresh water lakes, tidewater coves, mountains with panoramic views of island landscapes, and attractive evergreen for-

ests are characteristic of the San Juans. The several attractive State parks on the islands are well used, as are the small craft moorages and ferry boats.

The larger islands, Orcas, San Juan, and Lopez, account for most of the 265 square miles of land area in the group. They also are the most highly developed, with cottages, farmlands and villages. Some of the smaller islands, including Cypress, Blakely, and Stuart, still are largely undeveloped.

The San Juan Islands are somewhat similar to those of the Maine coast. Both are highly attractive island complexes near large urban populations; both have long been known for their scenic and recreation qualities; and both are faced with unplanned development that can result in deterioration of the environment and loss of public availability.

Forested slopes are characteristic of the San Juan Island Group.

Some Alaskan islands—once formed by volcanoes—now are being carved by ice. Many outer Aleutian Islands are managed to protect unusual wildlife, others to preserve the early works of the Alaskan Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos.



65. Eagle Harbor, Cypress Island, San Juan Islands

66. North Sawyer Glacier, North Tongass National Forest, Alaska



The Alaskan Islands

This State's 21 million acres of islands reach from the Alexander Archipelago of Southeastern Alaska to the farthest outpost of the Aleutians, 2,000 miles away.

For 400 miles, the islands of the Alexander Archipelago lie off the coast of southeast Alaska to form the famed Inside Passage. Here, relatively mild climate and high rainfall produce a temperate rain forest of giant spruce, hemlock, and cedar, inhabited by many animal species and surrounded by fish laden waters.

Towering high on the mainland are glaciers that flow into the ocean, carving deep fiords. To all who relish wilderness and scenery on a grand scale, these Alaskan islands provide a magnificent experience. Some, like Admiralty or Baranof, are so large that they contain lakes and rivers which in turn have their own islands. The Forest Service ad-

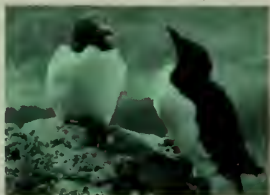
ministers almost all of the islands of southeast Alaska as part of the Tongass National Forest.

Completely different and more than a thousand miles away is the Aleutian Island chain, reaching westward across the north Pacific toward Asia. A series of wilderness stepping stones, remote, and treeless, these islands are almost perpetually shrouded in fog and mist and buffeted by high winds. A wildlife refuge now protects the outer Aleutian Islands' large concentrations of water birds and rare mammals such as the sea otter.

In the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska lie still other large islands where visitors can find examples of Indian, Aleut, and Eskimo cultures. Like the other Alaskan islands, these are almost entirely under public management.

68. Totem Bight community house (Tlingit), Revillagigedo Island, Alaska

67. Murres on St. Paul Island, Alaska



69. National Wildlife Refuge on St. Lazaria Island, Alaska

70. Isle Royale National Park, Wis.



72. Mackinac Island, Mich.



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71. Isle Royale resident



73. View from Lookout Louise, Isle Royale National Park.



74. Grand Portal, Pictured Rocks, Mich.

Islands of the Great Lakes

Most of the island acreage of the States bordering the Great Lakes is found on the islands in these inland waters. Already protected as a National Park is the largest of these, Isle Royale.

The Great Lakes contain other large and isolated islands offering a prime recreation opportunity for the congested urban centers of Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Buffalo, and other large cities. The majority of these islands are still largely unspoiled and offer areas where wild lands can be preserved. Federal and State governments have acted to protect many. In addition to Isle Royale, there are several national wildlife refuges and numerous State parks and forests. Nevertheless, the quality of this island resource and its location near growing urban populations, justify further public attention.

The Apostle Islands, Lake Superior

In Lake Superior, the remote Apostle Islands, located 400 miles north of Chicago and some 50 miles east of Duluth, are threatened with real estate development that would blight their scenic and wilderness qualities. In recent years, several

studies have recommended protection for this group, and the 91st Congress is considering a legislative proposal to establish an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The National Lakeshore would include all the islands except Madeline, as well as portions of the Bayfield Peninsula and the Bad River marshes.

Green Bay Islands, Lake Michigan

Another opportunity to preserve an exceptional wilderness island group is offered by the 14 Green Bay Islands that as a recreation area would serve both Michigan and Wisconsin. Only 14 percent of the islands' almost 22,000 acres are publicly owned. The largest island, Washington, has a small resident population, and much of the island has been cleared of forest. The other islands are still wooded and pristine in appearance. The Green Bay Islands have attractive beaches, and, although the water is cool for swimming, recreation possibilities for boating and other water sports are excellent.

Potagannissing Bay Islands, Lake Huron

The group of about 50 islands in Potagannissing Bay, located off Michigan's Northern Peninsula adjacent to Canada, is one of the most attractive island groups in the Great Lakes. The sheltered waters of this area are ideal for boating and the islands offer secluded picnicking and camping sites. Half of Drummond Island, part of this group, is a Michigan State Park; other areas of the island contain cottage developments and a dolomite quarry. Protection of the Bay islands, together with acquisition of strategic shoreline areas, is essential if we are to preserve recreational qualities of these islands.

Islands of Lake Erie

The historic islands of Lake Erie have long served as resorts. Located off Port Clinton, Ohio, and including over 6,000 acres of land, they still contain vineyards, open fields, and some scrub growth that have held out against the infringement of cottages. Two small parks are located on the islands, and Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument at Put-in-Bay commemorates the American naval victory that took place near the islands during the War of 1812.

Beaches of these islands are limited but of high quality because their waters are still relatively free of the pollution that plagues other Lake Erie resorts. Although land values are high, acquisition of public recreation areas is needed to serve some of the 21 million people living within a 250 mile radius of the islands.

Many man-made features are retained on Great Lakes islands to preserve the special flavor of the island environment . . .

Other islands are protected as isolated wilderness.

Inland Islands

To Huckleberry Finn on his raft in the Mississippi the mud-and-sand islands of the great river were far more important than the romantic far-off island inhabited by Robinson Crusoe. Similarly, to residents of inland America, islands of any size in rivers, lakes and reservoirs loom larger in importance and value than the biggest island of the Alexander Archipelago.

River Islands

Of the tremendous river systems in America, the Mississippi, Missouri, Columbia, Ohio, Colorado and Hudson are outstanding. Within each riverway are hundreds of islands, often as different as the terrain through which they flow.

The river islands were of special importance to the pioneers who, moving westward, frequently used them as campsites. Three Island Crossing in Idaho, for example, was a major fording point on the Snake River for wagon trains traveling the Oregon Trail.

The greatest concentration of river islands lies in the upper Mississippi and is largely incorporated in a national wildlife refuge. Initially established to protect habitat for the use of waterfowl, these island refuges now are being studied for additional recreation use.

Two groups of river islands are singled out here for attention: the Platte River islands in Nebraska and the delta islands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers in California. Aside from the chain of islands in the upper Mississippi these islands represent the finest potential for river island recreational use in the United States.

Platte River Islands

Outstanding in many respects among river islands are those of the Platte, where a hundred years ago wagon trains camped and evening fires lit the prairie night. Today, more than 150 of these islands, lying from the mouth of the Loup River downstream to the town of Valley, Nebraska, are in a region where recreational opportunities in such natural surroundings are rare.

Many of these river islands are small—there are over 5,000 acres in all—and most are privately owned. They offer excellent opportunities for family and group outings in a setting unique to the plains. Although the river is shallow in places, it is easy to canoe, and the air boat is becoming a popular conveyance for river running and island hopping.

While natural seasonal flooding occurs, the vegetated islands are stable. As newly formed sand bars become stabilized, various stages of plant succession are visible among the islands. Great Plains wildlife abound. Migrations of waterfowl and the giant sandhill crane offer a thrilling annual spectacle.

As an outstanding example of a diminishing environmental resource, the Platte River Islands merit national recognition. They also would serve as an important recreation resource for the people of the region including the urban population of Omaha and Lincoln.

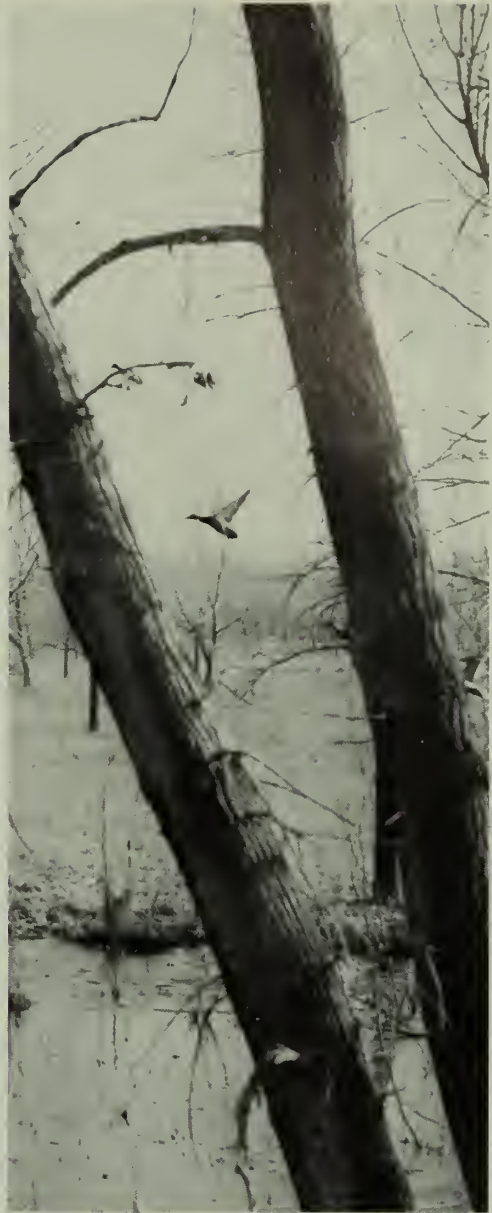
Islands of the Sacramento—San Joaquin Delta—Far to the west, a group of quite different river islands offer unique recreational opportunities. Within the delta of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers are 886 low islands that comprise more than 288,000 acres. Many contain privately owned rich agricultural lands that are diked. They are surrounded by over 700 miles of waterways which offer outstanding opportunities for boating, fishing, swimming, and related water sports, within a few hours' drive of some five million residents of the San Francisco Bay-Sacramento-Stockton urban complex. There is need for vigorous action to acquire sufficient public areas on these islands to realize their vast recreation potential.

Lake Islands

In the thousands of inland lakes lie a myriad of relatively small islands with great charm and tremendous recreation potential. The glaciated regions of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and upper New England abound in a great variety of small islands often blanketed by a northern forest growth of pine and fir and birch.

Antelope Island—In the West, privately owned Antelope Island within Great Salt Lake offers a primitive recreation experience in a desert environment. The 40,000 acre island affords a unique setting for the interpretation of the biological and geological history of Great Salt Lake. Antelope Island is worthy of preservation for research, educational, and recreational purposes. Sand beaches adjacent to the salt water have not been used for recreation to date. A herd of buffalo grazes on the grassy foot hills of the island.

Wild Horse Island—In Montana's Flathead Lake, Wild Horse Island is still relatively unchanged and undeveloped. On its high attractive 2,500 acres, wildlife, including big-horn sheep and mule deer,



75, 76. Mallards, Platte Islands, Nebr.



77, 78. Wild Horse Island, Mont.

abounds amid the scattered pine and grassy slopes. Wild Horse is an outstanding example of an island that can potentially serve a variety of purposes.

Inland lake islands represent a sizable resource, largely bypassed by agricultural and urban development. In many cases they provide the last opportunity to preserve natural recreation sites within city environs. Even in rural areas islands and associated riparian lands offer a refreshing contrast between natural areas and cultivated fields and pastures.

Tropical Islands

The names Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands conjure images of warm seas, balmy weather, skin-diving, boating and the exotic, relaxed life. Ever increasing numbers of vacationers are visiting these tropical meccas. Relatively low-cost high speed transportation and increased leisure have extended the travel opportunities of many people and, as a result, America's tropical island resources are being rapidly developed.

Hawaii

The Hawaiian Island chain, of volcanic origin, extends 2,000 miles into the central Pacific. It includes five main islands and numerous smaller ones. The Island of Hawaii itself is the largest of the American islands, covering more than 2.5 million acres. It also has the highest island elevations on earth. Its two volcanoes, Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, both exceed 13,000 feet.

After volcanic action created the islands from the floor of the sea, the few seeds of plant life that reached their shores found a competition-free environment, ranging from warm beaches to icy summits and from deserts to lush jungles. Plant evolution thrived, and now there are about 2,000 species of indigenous ferns and flowering plants in Hawaii.

Recreation is vital to the economy of the Hawaiian Islands, and becomes more important each year as larger and more elaborate hotels are built. The State government coordinates development through a master plan and now restricts some of the development on island areas. However, in many choice areas, rapid urbanization and resort development threaten to wipe out the islands' natural heritage. Of particular interest as a possible 97,000-acre national park is a portion of the island of Kauai.

Kauai is a 358,000-acre island paradise with impressive scenery, rare plants, and birds, coral sand beaches, and a tropical climate. Outstanding features are the Na Pali Coast with dramatic cliffs and the coral-sand Lumahai Beach; three-mile-long Barking Sands Beach; spectacular Waimea Canyon with colors and formations reminiscent of the American Southwest; Alakai Swamp, a densely vegetated wilderness of rare plants and birds; and Lumahai and Wainiha Valleys, dominated by jungles and waterfalls.

Much of this area is now uninhabited and under State administration. It offers rich combinations of natural features and recreation opportunities. Kauai is truly a resource of high potential and national significance, certainly the best opportunity for a large tropical island reserve within the United States.

Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands

A number of the tropical islands of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are highly developed tourist areas. Fortunately, many have remained undeveloped and have great potential as public recreation areas.

The Caribbean islands have a colorful history. After the Spanish moved into the area early in the 16th Century, Puerto Rico quickly became a strategic part of Spain's New World Empire, and strong fortifications were built there by the

79. Waikiki Beach, Hawaii.



80. Honomalino Beach, South Kona.



81. One of many fascinating off-shore coral grottoes.

late 16th Century. The Virgin Islands were not heavily colonized for another 150 years. Some of their most well-known inhabitants were pirates and privateers. Rendezvous Bay was a major moorage and center of activity for pirates. It was appropriate that Robert Louis Stevenson used one of the Virgin Islands, the British-owned Norman Island, as the setting for his classic, *Treasure Island*. Nine different flags have flown over the Virgin Islands, and as late as 1916 the United States paid Denmark \$25 million for 53 of the islands.

The three main American Virgin Islands are St. John, St. Croix, and St. Thomas. The remaining 50 islands are much smaller, but some of them offer typical island beauty, clear waters and offshore coral formations, and varied opportunities for public recreation.

Although Puerto Rico proper is densely populated it is surrounded by several smaller undeveloped islands such as Mona and Vieques. Vieques is noted for its phosphorescent bay and enjoys the same sunny conditions of Puerto Rico, being located just 10 miles southeast from that island by the Vieques Passage. Most of the island's 57 square mile area is used for naval installations by the U.S. Government. About 10,000 inhabitants reside on the remainder of the island. Recently there has been extensive trespass by squatters, many who have constructed permanent dwellings on navy land. The island's largely undeveloped recreation potential, its natural beauty, and its proximity to Puerto Rico, certainly merit consideration for permanent public protection.



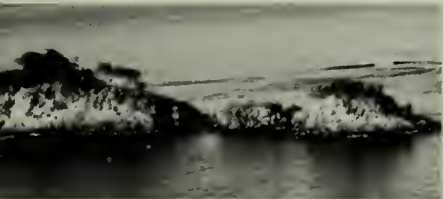
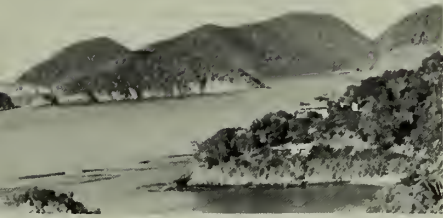
84, 85. St. Croix, V.I.

The Caribbean islands were developed as early as the 16th Century by Spanish colonizers. Today, old fortifications silently guard harbor entrances while inland the sugar economy prospers amid tropical vegetation and wildlife. Smaller, undeveloped Virgin Islands are valuable potential recreation areas.

86, 87. Morro Castle, San Juan, P.R.



82, 83. Trunk Bay, St. John, V.I.



88. Trunk Bay, St. John, V.I.

ISLAND VULNERABILITY

While technology has made possible many of the good things in life, unplanned and uncontrolled technological encounters with the environment have too often left us poorer than we began. Lack of open space, water and air pollution, dwindling wildlife, unstable ecological systems, and biological hazards have been the result.

Recent steps taken by all levels of government to preserve some of America's irreplaceable natural resources have just begun to achieve a delicate and tenuous balance.

Major federal achievements in this regard include the establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System, a National System of Wild and Scenic Rivers, a National Trails System, and new National Parks and National Recreation Areas. State and local governments also have increased their conservation programs and achievements.

Many islands mentioned in this report are primarily of national significance; some are possibilities for State or joint action; all merit attention and protection as remarkable American treasures. Apart from the land preserved in our national wilderness system, islands undoubtedly constitute our finest reservoir of unspoiled land.

The fast growing demand for water-based recreation opportunities further indicates the need for protection of island resources.

Between the years 1965 and 2000, the overall demand for outdoor recreation will increase two and one half times.¹ The growth will be even more dramatic in those activities for which islands are ideally suited. Swimming is becoming so popular that it will be our number one outdoor recreation activity by 1980. Close behind in popularity are picnicking and water based recreation activities such as boating and fishing. Islands offer great potential for supplying the necessary land base for these activities, as well as for increasing hiking, camping and nature study opportunities.

At the same time the barriers that previously preserved islands are no longer adequate to withstand the surge of technological and sociological developments. Advances in dredging, filling, bridge construction, engineering and transportation—including air cushion boats, hydrofoils and helicopters—are making islands more accessible and feasible for development. Once desalination processes become effective, the development of islands which now lack sources of fresh water will be an attractive prospect for land speculators.

The threats to natural islands are forceful and varied.

Housing

One effect of affluence has been increased ownership of mobile vacation homes and second homes. Undeveloped and minimally developed islands have become ideal sites for these homes as well as choice locations for retirement residences.

¹ Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior, Outdoor Recreation Trends, April 1967, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402—price 40 cents.

Islands near urban centers are beginning to be caught in the advance of suburban sprawl. Bainbridge Island in Puget Sound is rapidly becoming a Seattle suburb. The same is true of several Casco Bay islands near Portland, Maine. In the not-too-distant future increasingly sophisticated forms of communication and transportation will enable more diffuse suburban settlement that ultimately will engulf America's islands in the search for land.

89.



90.



91a.



40



Industry

Certain islands are attractive to industry. Cockenoe Island, a haven for boaters off Norwalk, Conn., was purchased by a utility company as a site for an atomic power plant. Recently, local opposition persuaded the company to offer it for sale to the community for preservation and public recreation. Gull Island in Manasquan Bay, between the resort conscious communities of Point Pleasant and Manasquan, N.J., has long been owned by a utility company which has attempted unsuccessfully, for years, to construct a thermal power plant on the island. A recent attempt to locate an aluminum plant on one of the San Juan Islands of Washington was met with spirited local resistance, and a decision finally was made to postpone this type of development.

Water Resource Development

The diversion of rivers for irrigation and other purposes often seriously limits the recreation potential of river islands. Normally, the greatest diversion of water takes place during the summer recreation season, particularly in the west and midwest where severe water deficiencies exist. In extreme situations rivers may be dried up completely.

River channel improvements, usually undertaken by Federal interests or combinations of Federal and non-federal interests, have diminished our island estate through the years. In extreme cases channel improvements have obliterated islands and destroyed natural river environments.

Natural Forces

Hurricanes and tropical storms seriously limit island development and affect recreation potential especially along the vulnerable east and gulf coasts. Hurricanes in 1967 obliterated public park areas on Mustang Island and caused extensive damage to private facilities along the Texas gulf coast. During the storm, extremely high tides opened channels between the gulf and the bay, breaking up islands, dissecting island road systems, and requiring general rebuilding of facilities. Restoration now as in the past is being performed with the awareness that history may repeat itself.

Realtors and developers already are moving rapidly to explore possibilities for the sale and development of island real estate. *The Washington Post* on March 24, 1968, carried a feature article entitled, "The Island Selling Business," that quoted one realtor's pitch to prospective purchasers:

. . . excellent for appreciation and capital gain, development, or for a corporate conference center and employee recreation—with resulting tax benefits.

Because such property as this island is rapidly disappearing into Government ownership, or being intensively subdivided, this is a rare opportunity to buy a large ocean frontage along the northern U.S. East Coast. . . .

Marco Island, Florida, was identified by the National Park Service in 1955 as one of the finest undeveloped beach areas on the Florida coast. Since then it has largely been subdivided as a residential community.

In New Jersey, Florida, and California, causeway construction has converted a number of marsh islands to both year-round and summer communities where residential lots have a boat channel on one side and a road on the other.

Smith Island, N.C., a particularly vulnerable island, fronts the ocean at the mouth of Cape Fear River. In a \$50 million proposal being considered by the owner, over 11,000 acres of beaches, dunes and marshes would be developed as a residential-commercial resort complex, which would alter the island's natural form by raising elevations and stabilizing the area for the construction necessary for intensive development. The lack of adequate road access and financing have so far delayed the development. But these barriers are not insurmountable.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ISLAND CONSERVATION

Once an island's remoteness or inaccessibility has been reduced, it is drastically changed. Once developed, it is difficult or impossible to restore its natural character. Not that change always is bad—an island may well be the best location for an industrial installation or a residential community—but, because of their fragile nature, development of islands should be based upon careful consideration of their wise use and protection. Since most islands have not yet been developed, there still is time to consider all aspects of their environment.

The purpose of this report is to alert the Nation to the importance of its islands and to identify conservation opportunities for the various public and private interests. There are many such opportunities. The most significant calls for *joint action* by the private sector and government to preserve significant island resources.

Accordingly, it is recommended that a National System of Island Trusts be established, and that the Casco Bay Islands in Maine be the initial component of the System.

This concept was developed for islands where traditional techniques for the protection and enhancement of their unique qualities are not practicable. An Island Trust is made up of an island or group of islands with outstanding scenic, historic or recreational values.

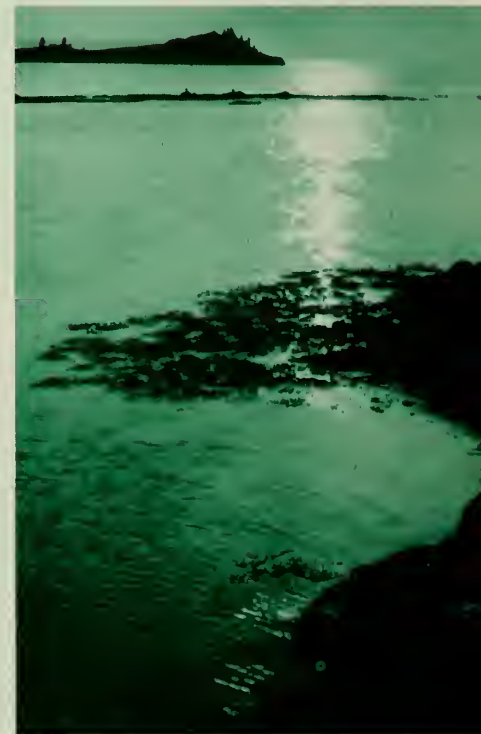
The Congress would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish these Trusts through appropriate agreements with the States involved. Such agreements would provide for the establishment of Island Trust Commissions.

A commission to be successful must provide for the broadest possible involvement. It would generally be composed of a Federal member appointed by the Secretary of the Interior; a member appointed by the Governor of each participating State; and a member appointed by each local governing body involved,

with zoning authority. The composition of the commissions should be flexible to meet the special conditions of each Island Trust.

The commissions would develop and maintain comprehensive plans for the islands. The goals of such plans would be preservation of the unique island environment, establishment of sufficient public areas to provide for recreation use, and orderly and compatible development of islands by public and private interests.

The commissions would encourage State and local governments to adopt and enforce adequate master plans and zoning ordinances to promote the use and development of privately owned lands within the Island Trusts in a manner consistent with the comprehensive plans. They may also recommend acquisition by such governments of privately owned property. Land acquisition would be limited largely to undeveloped areas. Whenever less than fee acquisition, such as scenic easements, can provide adequate protection or meet public needs, such acquisition would be encouraged.



92. Great Spruce Head Island, Me.

Acquisition, development and management of areas within the Island Trusts would be coordinated by the commissions. If the States or local governments fail to take the action recommended, the commissions would be empowered to assure that the comprehensive plans are carried out. In such cases the commissions would have the authority to adopt and enforce adequate master plans or zoning ordinances, acquire land or facilities, develop and administer the Island Trusts, and take all action necessary to fulfill the purpose of the Island Trusts.

In order to test the island trust concept, it is felt necessary to establish an island group as the initial component of the National System of Island Trusts. The Casco Bay Islands are recommended as a pilot project for this purpose.

Casco Bay, Me., is located approximately 100 miles NNE of Boston, Mass. It covers a surface area 10 by 25 miles and includes 324 islands. These islands are located on the fringe of the heavily populated northeast megalopolis, extending from Portland, Me., to Richmond, Va. Their recreational potential is highly significant. Some of them, however, are already threatened by undesirable industrial development and by pollution.

The Casco Bay Island Trust would comprise these 324 islands totalling over 17,000 acres. But this report envisions that only a small part of this acreage would be placed in public ownership. The remainder would be protected by zoning and other land use controls and by scenic easements.

A comprehensive plan for the island group would be prepared by an Island Trust Commission that would outline in detail the measures required to protect the island group.

A draft bill for establishment of the Casco Bay Islands as the initial component of and model for the National System of Island Trusts appears in Appendix VI.

The following island groups are recommended as eventual components of the National System of Island Trusts:

Maine Island Trusts, Casco Bay to Eastport, Maine—Although the Casco Bay Islands are recommended as the first group to illustrate the Trust concept, there are some four other major island groups in Maine that have significant scenic, historic, and recreational values worth protecting in Island Trusts. These are identified as Sheepscot Bay Islands, which include those to the east and west of Sheepscot Bay and surrounding Boothbay Harbor; Muscongus Bay Islands, including Monhegan Island; the islands of Penobscot Bay; and the islands of the upper eastern coast of Maine.

93. Martinicus Rock, Me.



94. Long Island, Me.

Certain American island groups deserve particular attention because of their outstanding natural, recreation and fish and wildlife resources.

95. Colville Island, San Juan Island National Wildlife Refuge, Wash.



97, 98. Sucia Island in the San Juan group, Wash.



96. Thunder Hole, Mt. Desert Island, Acadia National Park, Me.

The five Island Trusts comprising the islands along the coast of Maine would probably encompass a total of more than 200,000 acres.¹ Up to 30,000 acres (some 15 percent of the total Maine coastal island acreage) would be placed eventually in public ownership within the five Trusts. Less than one-third of the 30,000 acres would be acquired in fee, the balance being controlled with less than fee interest. It is anticipated that final management would be under State or local supervision. Acquisition by either fee or easement would be limited primarily to undeveloped land.

¹ *Acadia National Park and existing national wildlife refuges are not included in this estimate.*

Platte River Islands Trust, Nebraska—An Island Trust area is proposed for the Platte River Islands located between the Loup River and the town of Valley, Nebr. A Trust Commission would be authorized by Federal and State legislation and directed to formulate a plan for the island group. The commission would be expected to recommend administrative goals and development criteria for the area.

This report envisions the inclusion of river islands and selected riverbank sites in the Trust. Much of the protection of these areas could be accomplished by easements; however, about 4,500 island acres probably would need to be acquired in fee. Acquisition by fee and/or easement is estimated at a maximum of 25,000 acres.

San Juan Islands Trust, Washington—Another Island Trust area would comprise the San Juan Islands that lie in the stretch of water separating the southern tip of Canada's Vancouver Island from the mainland of the Northwestern corner of the State of Washington. Again, an Island Trust Commission would be authorized and directed to formulate a plan for the island group. The commission would guide acquisition, development, and administration in the islands by all levels of governmental and private interests.

An opportunity also exists for the Trust Commission to cooperate with Canada in order to assure that recreation and other developments in that country's nearby gulf islands will complement those in the San Juans. The San Juan Island National Historical Park, commemorating the successful settlement of the Canadian-United States boundary differences in 1871, would serve as a focal point of mutual interest.

It is envisioned that in this Trust, property acquisition would be limited to a small portion of each island to assure public enjoyment for boating, fishing, camping, swimming, and other recreational activities. Cypress Island might be acquired entirely for public management.

These three island groups were selected as recommended components of the National System of Island Trusts because of their diversity and location near large population centers.

Other possibilities for Trust status include the Sea Islands along the southern Atlantic coast, the Elizabeth Islands, and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Islands of Massachusetts.

Recommendations for Public Action

Preservation and development for public recreation is the best use for many islands and island groups. Islands that appear best suited for various levels of public ownership are identified here, and suggestions are made for further study of other islands to determine the appropriate action for their protection and wise use.

Specific national goals for public ownership of islands are difficult to establish. The amount of land that may be desirable for acquisition depends both on its location and relationship to what already is in public ownership. A thousand acres adjacent to extensive public holdings and remote from people may be far less important than 50 acres near a large metropolitan area.



46



100. Poipu Beach, Kauai, Hawaii.

Undeveloped or minimally developed islands with recreation potential near cities of fifty thousand or more people comprise about one million acres. Many of these urban islands can best be protected and managed in public ownership. Each island, however, must be separately analyzed to arrive at a total acreage goal for public ownership.

Recommendations follow for each level of government:

Federal Actions

It is recommended that an Executive Order be issued by the President requiring Federal agencies to systematically evaluate possible detrimental effects of their programs on the scenic, historic, and outdoor recreation qualities of islands.

It can happen that a Federal program will stimulate economic activity that may in turn damage an island's recreational value. Such damage often can be avoided if Federal programs are administered with island values in mind. A major step would be a requirement that Federal agencies evaluate the effects of their programs on the recreational and environmental quality of islands. In the event that a program is not modified to alleviate detrimental effects, reasons for such action should be explained. A draft Executive Order appears in Appendix V.

It is recommended that the islands identified in Appendix IV be studied for public acquisition or protection in the public interest.

Using information developed by the island inventory, and other studies where needed, additional islands can be identified for (a) public acquisition by level of government and by agency to manage them, and (b) other forms of protection or joint action. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation should assume responsibility for this identification through its role in nationwide outdoor recreation planning and its cooperative and statutory relationship with the States in preparing comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans.

It is recommended that the following proposals be considered by the Congress: Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wis.; Channel Islands National Park, Calif.; Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fla.-Miss.

These islands were proposed for establishment as national areas during the 90th Congress, but legislation was not enacted. The proposals were reviewed during this study and were found worthy as a basis for legislation authorizing new island areas into the national recreation system.

It is recommended that new Federal legislation be introduced to authorize establishment of Kauai National Park, Hawaii and Cumberland Island National Seashore, Ga.

The island inventory identified many islands with recreation and conservation potential. Several are outstanding in uniqueness, size, quality and proximity to areas of recreation need. These islands merit Federal acquisition.

Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Florida

These semi-tropical islands would be administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and managed for recreation based on their fish and wildlife values.

Virginia Barrier Islands National Seashore, Virginia

Management of this National Seashore would be by the National Park Service, which would stress protection of fine beaches and preservation of the semi-wild character of the islands' uplands.

Kauai National Park, Hawaii¹

Management of this new park by the National Park Service would emphasize preservation of the island's natural qualities which include examples of unique plant adaptations and rare species, unusual geological features and areas of high scenic and recreational value.

Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia

This National Seashore would be administered by the National Park Service and dedicated to public recreation use. Visitor services should be provided and natural features protected.

It is recommended that as soon as overall Federal acquisition priorities permit, legislation be introduced in the Congress to authorize establishment of Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Fla. and Virginia Barrier Islands National Seashore, Va.

Several island groups have recreational and scenic resources that should be considered for Federal acquisition as soon as overall priorities for acquisition permit.

It is recommended that the following islands be further studied for possible National Seashore, National Island Trust, or other protective status (1) Sea Islands of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; (2) Elizabeth Islands of Massachusetts; (3) Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Island of Massachusetts; (4) Islands of southeastern Alaska; and (5) Vieques Island, Puerto Rico.

These island groups appear to be of national significance that would warrant some type of Federal action for their protection. Further investigation is required, however, to determine the status that would best protect and enhance their unique values.

The first three groups of islands—Sea Islands, Elizabeth Islands, and Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Islands—should be studied further for possible Trust status. The southeast Alaskan Islands are already largely in public ownership and managed as parts of the Tongass National Forest. The waters surrounding the islands are under the jurisdiction of the State. The Forest Service and the State presently give consideration to the recreation and conservation values of the islands and surrounding waters. It is recommended that further study be undertaken to determine if additional safeguards are needed.

State Actions

It is recommended that comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans include specific analysis of islands.

Comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans are required of States to qualify for participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (P.L. 88-578) program administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U. S. Department of the Interior. This program provides grants on a matching basis to States, and through them to local governments, for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas. Financial assistance also is available for preparation and updating of comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans which in many States have become guides for broad State and local action. These plans should identify needs for any public acquisition of unique island areas. New Hampshire has set an excellent example in this regard by publishing as part of its State planning project a report on the islands of the State and recommendations for their conservation.

It is recommended that title to State-owned islands and foreshore lands be perfected whenever possible, and that public access to these areas be assured.

State-owned islands should receive special attention in any State conservation or recreation program. Title to publicly owned islands often is clouded. At times, they are deeded to private interests without full recognition of their long-term values.

¹ Because of their large size and distinctive development, the five main Hawaiian islands were not included in this study's inventory. However, because of the scope of previous studies relating to the establishment of a national park on Kauai, this report recommends affirmative action to provide greater protection to the outstanding and unique resources found on a portion of the island.

Martha's Vineyard, Mass. is recommended for Federal study for potential protective designation.

Proposed State actions include comprehensive planning and zoning to promote wise use of islands and establishment of new State parks.



Island foreshore lands, that portion of the tidelands between high and low tides, can be used for recreational purposes even when the associated highlands are privately owned. Title to island foreshore lands should be perfected to protect and develop islands with recreation and related values.

It is recommended that States make use of statewide zoning to promote island conservation.

Several States, among them Wisconsin and Connecticut, already have instituted forms of specialized State zoning. Wisconsin also has undertaken shoreline zoning. So far, Hawaii is the only State with comprehensive State zoning policies which prescribe districts for urban, rural, agricultural and conservation uses.

The interest of the States in the protection and wise use of natural resources is well established by law. The States are the seat of legal powers enabling land-use control through zoning. These powers

usually are delegated to local governments, but statewide zoning is desirable to promote wise use of certain resources involving many local governments.

Flood plain zoning, which can limit development on flood-hazard islands, also acts to conserve the natural qualities of islands. (See page 57).

Such zoning might include: (1) standards for changes and modifications of existing structures; (2) restrictions on new construction and/or the relocation of existing inappropriate land uses; and, (3) open land use requirements.



102, 103. Nantucket Island, Mass.

The zoning of beach areas prone to storm damage is a variation of flood plain zoning. In areas subject to hurricanes and other severe storm damage, beaches and dunes should remain free of major development. Shoreline zoning can regulate the proximity of buildings to the waterfront and limit shoreline density and use. A State might also undertake comprehensive zoning for islands on the grounds that islands are a unique resource of State concern. If local governments fail to meet minimum island zoning standards, the State should set standards for land use, building density, architectural design and signs.

It is recommended that States provide protective zones for under-water areas adjoining islands.

The State of Washington recently put a protective zone around several small islands in a national wildlife refuge, barring all oil and gas explorations and drilling therein, under regulations set by the State Natural Resources Board. California has a similar protective zone around San Clemente and Santa Catalina Islands.

A recent report, *A Proposed System of Aquatic Preserves*, prepared by the Florida Inter-Agency Advisory Committee on Submerged Land Management, proposes that a system of Aquatic Preserves be established for specific marine coastal areas possessing highly significant biological, aesthetic and scientific values. Such areas would be set aside in existing condition by regulating human activity that might have an effect on the area .

105. Stockton Island, Apostle Islands



106. Island in Monongahela National Forest, W.Va.



104. Apostle Islands, Wis.



107. East channel, Big Eddy Island, Wis.

It is recommended that States adopt effective regulations for dredging and filling in order to preserve the natural and recreational qualities of island environments.

Dredging and filling near and on islands can efface natural features and reduce recreation space and fish and wildlife habitat. Where dredging is justified, care often can be exercised to minimize damage. In navigable waters States share general authority for this work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, but State regulations, with some exceptions, have shown little concern for protection of natural and recreational features.

It is recommended that the recreation use or potential of islands be considered in State standards and regulations governing water quality.

Pollution of the water surrounding an island can greatly reduce its recreation use or potential. State water quality standards and regulations should be revised if they do not adequately support the desired recreation uses of island waters.

It is recommended that States acquire or otherwise obtain public access to islands suitable for recreation and conservation purposes.

State programs for island acquisition are essential. Appendix IV lists most of the islands that have recreation potential, but are unavailable to the public. To illustrate the possibilities for action, several intensive studies were made of islands meriting State attention. States involved should review in depth the recreation potential of the following islands and island groups, and, in the process, reexamine previous studies where they exist.

a. Green Bay Island, Wisconsin-Michigan

These islands would make a unique wilderness interstate park, about 6,000 acres, with a small mainland area included to provide a dock facility for boat trips to the islands.

b. Islands of Lake Erie, Ohio

State acquisition of several sites on North, South, and Middle Bass Islands, and Kelly Island is recommended for small craft harbors and adjoining recreation areas. The local government and private sector should be joint guardians of the scenic values on these islands.

c. Islands of the Delaware River, New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania

The proposed plan for the 66 islands of the non-tidal portion of the Delaware River between Hancock, N.Y., and Trenton, N.J., calls for a program to be undertaken through the leadership of the Delaware River Basin Commission. This program includes plans to protect and provide for the orderly development of the islands, further studies of recreation and conservation values within the Delaware River corridor, evaluation of the free flowing potential of the Delaware River, study of the two canals along the river, and zoning for all land use in the corridor.

d. Mustang and other significant islands of the Texas Gulf Coast

Mustang Island, a barrier island on the south gulf coast, has broad sandy beaches and is easily accessible by causeway and ferry. Several county parks constitute the extent of public development on the island; the bulk of the area remains in private ownership.

A preliminary plan for Mustang, developed by a local-State-Federal study team, calls for State acquisition of greater holdings; management of existing State-owned submerged lands as natural areas; and establishment of local land use plans to guide residential and commercial development.

Although tailored to the resources and potentials that are evident on Mustang Island, the recommendations of the plan illustrate basic conservation concepts that could be adapted to other Texas gulf coast islands such as North Padre, Matagorda, St. Joseph, Galveston and others.

e. Potagannissing Bay Islands, Michigan

Proposed action calls for the State to acquire the Potagannissing Bay Islands, including several access sites on Drummond Island. Together with the waters of the bay, the islands would comprise the Potagannissing Bay Recreation Area, some 34,000 acres to be administered by the Michigan State Conservation Department.

f. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Islands, California

The islands of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in California offer unique opportunities for water oriented recreation within easy reach of some 5 million residents of the San Francisco Bay area. Vigorous action by State and local governments is recommended to preserve and develop this resource for public recreation.

g. Wild Horse Island, Montana

An early Federal-State study team suggested State acquisition of Wild Horse Island, with administration by the State Fish and Game Department in close liaison with the State University. Prime uses of the island should be activities related to wildlife, including ecological study and observation, as well as low-intensity recreation use of the shoreline for hiking, swimming, fishing, and some camping.

Local Actions

It is recommended that local governments adopt long-range plans backed by effective zoning and other necessary ordinances to conserve island resources.

Most islands lack rudimentary local regulations to control use and development. Development without control may seriously threaten island landscapes.

It is recommended that local governments acquire islands or island property for recreation, open space, and conservation; and assure public access to shorelines by acquisition, purchase of easements, tax incentives, or by other means.

Access to publicly owned shoreline often is blocked by private ownership. Local governments (or States if local governments fail to act) have the responsibility to provide access to all public shorelines.

Urban open space is scarce, yet, surprisingly, many largely undeveloped islands lie within close range of cities—the Boston Harbor Islands; islands in San Francisco Bay; Cockenoe, Ram and Sheffield Islands off Norwalk, Conn; Deer Island near Biloxi, Miss.; even a few in New York Harbor.



In acquiring islands, as with other land, cities and counties face the problem of inadequate funds to meet all governmental needs. Some Federal matching funds are available to acquire island property for recreation and open space, but local governments often find it prohibitive to raise even half of the purchase price. Toll fees on bridges or ferries, or docking charges for private boats may defray a portion of purchase or operation costs. Visitors are less likely to be deterred by an entrance fee to an island if it is charged as part of the cost of getting there.

Day camps, nature centers, boating facilities, and fishing sites can be developed; or the islands may be left in a natural state to serve as wildlife refuges, picnic sites for boaters, or simply open space for esthetic purposes.

Roosevelt Island in the Potomac River at Washington, D. C., is a superb example of a publicly-owned urban island. Trails and the Theodore Roosevelt Monument attract amateur naturalists, photographers, and leisurely strollers. The island is administered by the National Park Service and is accessible by pedestrian causeway.

Belle Isle in the Detroit River is a different sort of urban island. It has been developed as a multi-purpose park where one can take the family picnicking, or to a small zoo; sail, canoe on canals, or fish from the bank; or simply loll on the shore, watching the ore boats glide by. Belle Isle, in summer greenery, is an impressive sight from the city of Detroit. The Douglas MacArthur Bridge in Detroit affords access by car or by foot to the island's winding roads.

Greer Island in Lake Worth, Fort Worth, Texas, is the site of a city-administered nature center and refuge. It seems to exemplify a "back to nature" trend in urban park and recreation programs. Here young and old escape city streets to enjoy natural things preserved in an island setting.

Recommendations for Private Actions

Most of our Nation's island acreage is in private ownership. Some of it is being wisely managed through the application of conservation measures to preserve the island quality. Others, however, are being exploited in the same careless manner as has been the case on the mainland. Although privately-owned, the damaged landscape created by these developers is an unsightly spectacle that the public eye cannot avoid.

Private capital and initiative are as necessary for island development as they are for development throughout America, but they should be carried out in accordance with overall plans for community growth.

Private development on islands can provide active recreation opportunities. Numerous island resorts are well known to millions of Americans. Certain islands lend themselves to intensive recreation development such as amusement park activities. Usually some kind of

111. Belle Island, Detroit



110. Theodore Roosevelt Island, Washington, D.C.



112. Marco Island, Fla., one of the Ten Thousand Islands

public control or public review is desirable for such development to assure that the public interest is protected.

The opportunities for private actions to protect our island heritage are numerous and include the following:

It is recommended that private non-profit groups acquire desirable island land, with the possibility of a permit system to control public use of such land as might be acquired.

Through their membership resources private and quasi-public groups often are in a position to contribute substantially to acquisition programs involving conservation and recreation purposes.

The Nature Conservancy, for example, through its unique advance-purchasing capabilities, recently enabled the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to acquire St. Vincent Island—12,000 acres of marsh, palm-lined beaches and subtropical forests off the Atlantic side of the Florida panhandle. This land is being managed as a national wildlife refuge by the Bureau as it repays the Nature Conservancy. Private groups are sometimes the managers as well as the financiers. The Audubon Society, for example, owns and manages a wildlife sanctuary at Rookery Bay near the Ten Thousand Islands, Fla.

It is recommended that limited public recreation be provided on privately held land with tax incentives to encourage public access.

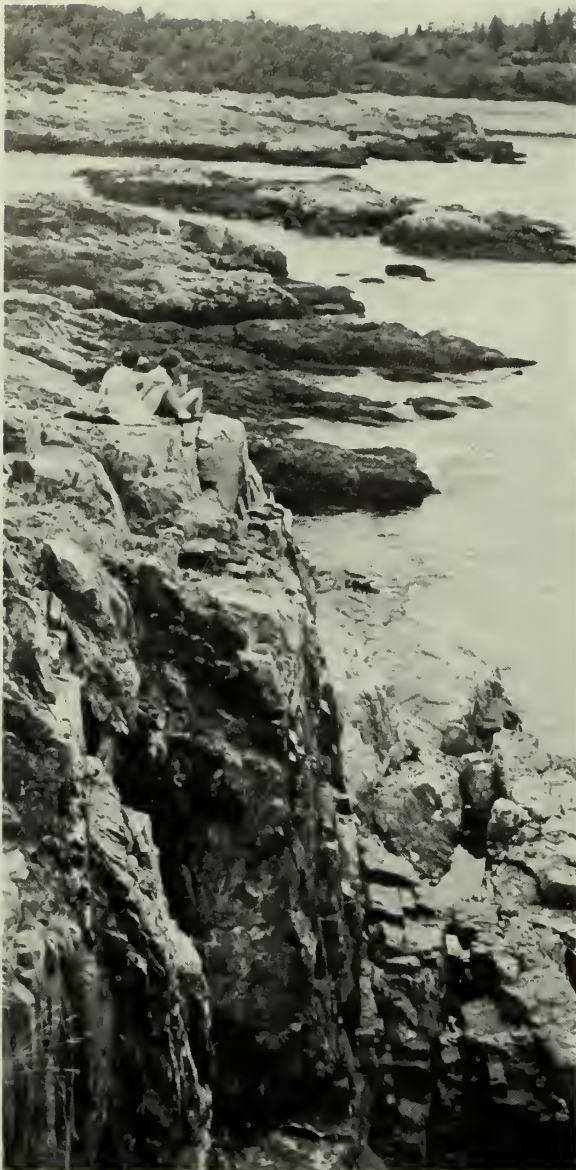
The Elizabeth Islands off Massachusetts offer an example of outstanding private management. Several trusts protect natural features, provide for suitably limited public use and achieve compatible development.

In the State of Hawaii, the island of Lanai comprises some 90,000 acres, largely under single ownership. Lanai contains excellent beaches, good hunting grounds, rain forest, a picturesque community, and productive pineapple fields. Although these resources do not merit large-scale public acquisition, Lanai's scenic landscapes and natural areas should be protected and areas provided for public use (particularly beaches). These goals are compatible with tasteful resort and residential development as well as with the Island's present agricultural economy. Joint public-private planning on Lanai and other islands is proposed for these purposes.

It is recommended that individuals or groups consider the donation of private islands to public agencies.

The donation of privately-owned islands to Federal, State or local conservation recreation agencies is becoming increasingly important. As our population grows and life becomes more complex public agencies are increasingly strapped for funds to meet all necessary public needs. At the same time, families who own islands may be unable financially to perpetuate ownership, but still may wish to preserve the island qualities they cherish. At such times sizable legacies can be preserved by dedicating land, in this case islands, to public conservation or recreation agencies. Often there are substantial tax benefits to be realized by donation. This is especially true when estates are settled and inheritances considered.

Moran State Park, located on the east half of Orcas Island, part of the San Juans, was deeded to the State of Washington for park purposes in 1921 by an individual owner. Its 4,804 acres make it the fourth largest park in the State system. Also in the San Juans, Sucia Island State Marine Park was acquired in 1960 by an association of Washington boating clubs and then turned over to the State.



113. Mt. Desert Island, Acadia National Park, Me.

114. Camano Island State Park, Wash.



115. Long Island, Me.



116. Waikiki Beach, Hawaii

On the Texas Gulf Coast, seven thousand acres adjacent to the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge were donated in 1967 to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Bureau's Martin National Wildlife Refuge, established on the northern part of Smith Island, Maryland, in the Chesapeake Bay, also owes its existence to a private donor.

Within the past ten years, private donations of land to the National Park Service have included the 487-acre Piscataway Park on the Potomac River in Maryland; Wolf Trap Farm Park, 104 acres near Reston, Virginia, to be managed as a cultural center; and 110 acres added to the Cape Cod National Seashore.

Active participation in Island Trusts provides an opportunity for the private sector to join in comprehensive planning to protect and enhance islands' unique qualities. The Island Trust concept offers the best hope for balanced planning. It encourages inter-governmental cooperation and stimulates local leadership to consider the proper use of island resources within a broad framework.

General Considerations

Recommendations to be considered for islands in general are discussed below:

It is recommended that private and public developers of island resources evaluate their proposed plans to assure environmental quality.

Comprehensive planning, valuable and necessary everywhere, is particularly significant for island use.

The first step, then, in island conservation is the acceptance of responsibility for reviewing proposed actions to assure best use of island resources and maintenance of envi-

ronmental quality in all types of development. This planning step should be undertaken by private owners and public agencies alike.

Many actions that would scarcely be noticed on the mainland can completely change an island. Dredging, filling, and other water resource development; road and bridge building; subdivision, or industrial construction, all can alter or destroy island values. Since these activities sometimes involve Federal funds and programs, it is most important that administrators carefully evaluate the full impact of island projects.

A report on environmental quality, *From Sea to Shining Sea*,¹ recently issued by the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty, stresses the spiritual and physical values that can be preserved by the proper treatment of our environment.

¹ For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, Price \$2.50.



117. Egret on Sanibel Island, Fla.

Long-range evaluations of island resources and public and private actions for protection and prudent development are necessary for island conservation.

It is recommended that islands subject to flooding be given careful attention during preparation of the statewide flood plain zoning plans.

With passage of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-448) the Congress established, among other things, a National Flood Insurance Program. One purpose of this program is to encourage States and localities to implement adequate zoning of all flood prone areas. Congress provided that Federal flood insurance will be made available for areas where it is determined that States or localities have shown an interest in such a program and where, by June 30, 1970, land use control measures consistent with proper flood plain management have been adopted. Islands subject to flooding should be given careful attention during preparation of the statewide flood plain zoning plans.



119. John's Island near Charleston, S.C.



118. West Sister Island, Lake Erie

Island conservation embraces old buildings and old trees . . . coastlines . . . and wildlife.

An abandoned lighthouse marks a Lake Erie island where about 2,000 herons and egrets nest on 38 acres . . .

a thousand year old tree dwarfs man . . .

a lookout tower heightens a panoramic view . . .

a State park reserve protects an island from destructive development . . .

once-endangered giant sea elephants thrive at a secluded island haven.



120. Moran State Park, Orcas Island, Wash.



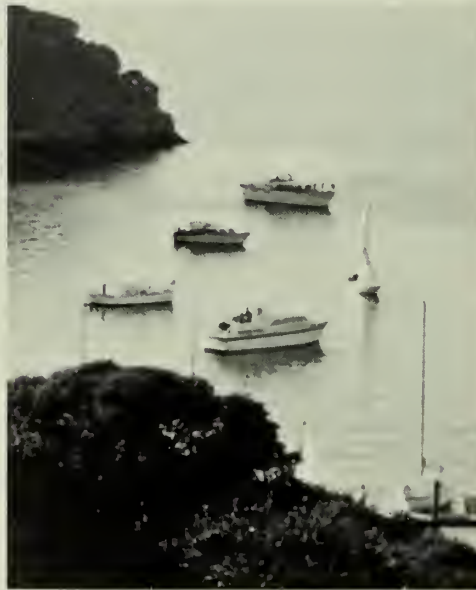
122. San Miguel Island, Calif.

CONCLUSION

This report has examined the possibilities of America's islands as a national resource and has considered their recreational potential. No longer critical for purposes of exploration and defense, and still insulated from urban expansion, many of them remain islands in time as well as in space, preserving remnants of earlier eras, where natural landscapes, unspoiled shorelines, and, in several cases, historic buildings, still are visible. As cities become larger and urban pressures more pervasive, there is a growing need for places of refuge and renewal, a need that becomes increasingly urgent as masses of people flock to accessible scenic areas—particularly along waterfronts and shorelines.

Islands can help fill that need only if the burgeoning urbanization that gives them a new recreational value does not also overwhelm them with the kind of development that makes public recreation impossible. Like all natural resources, islands are endangered by overdevelopment and can serve public needs only if they are protected and developed under active programs of conservation. Numerous islands near urban areas are currently threatened with adverse commercial development—and in some cases governmental projects—that would destroy their value for public use.

As a beginning of an urgent national effort for island conservation, this report considers issues that are basic to the management and protection of islands throughout the nation. It also reflects a different concept of the planning process by suggesting a kind of organization (Island Trust) through which planning can be carried out and implemented.



123. Angel Island, Calif.



Conserving our endangered island resources can help fill the growing need for outdoor recreation opportunities and simultaneously enhance the quality of the American environment.



Suggestions are made for public management of representative island areas and for maintenance of the environmental quality of all islands. It is recommended that Federal developmental agencies be required to evaluate their projects in terms of any effect they may have on island values; that specific islands of national significance be acquired for Federal or joint Federal and State and local protection; and that studies be made of five other significant islands and island groups.

State and local policies for island acquisition have been recommended, as well as forms of zoning and other regulations for island areas that would remain in private ownership. Finally, the report proposes that islands be developed and conserved under comprehensive land-use plans.

If such programs as these are carried out in time, the islands of the United States, in an era marked by the rise of recreation as a major national concern, can make an invaluable contribution to the quality of American life.



125. Ocracoke Island, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, N.C.



126. Haleakala Crater National Park, Hawaii

		Number					
		By size class					
State	Total	10-99 acres	100-499 acres	500-999 acres	1000 or more acres	Total Acreage ¹	
Total	26,325	19,349	4,025	1,669	1,282	28,643,834	
Total excluding Alaska	20,637	14,211	3,922	1,641	863	7,493,627	
Alabama	242	177	44	9	12	66,288	
Alaska	5,688	5,138	103	28	419	21,150,207	
Arizona	72	63	9	—	—	3,692	
Arkansas	261	155	87	4	15	78,450	
California	692	521	97	18	56	629,278	
Colorado	180	168	11	1	—	7,783	
Connecticut	89	82	6	1	—	4,757	
Delaware	105	85	16	2	2	20,329	
Florida	4,510	2,444	837	1,112	117	840,727	
Georgia	434	257	80	25	72	351,077	
Hawaii	29	19	5	2	3	168,504	
Idaho	193	161	27	2	3	15,598	
Illinois	420	321	80	12	7	70,908	
Indiana	36	26	8	1	1	5,487	
Iowa	277	214	53	6	4	27,648	
Kansas	44	34	8	1	1	6,739	
Kentucky	104	76	24	2	2	35,174	
Louisiana	2,482	1,401	751	166	164	1,279,282	
Maine	1,149	954	133	26	36	277,689	
Maryland	247	167	57	10	13	103,269	
Massachusetts	210	164	31	5	10	138,716	
Michigan	379	280	68	8	23	458,313	
Minnesota	850	749	79	14	8	57,827	
Mississippi	128	78	30	6	14	115,265	
Missouri	180	89	60	15	16	52,271	
Montana	253	222	30	—	1	14,087	
Nebraska	161	125	32	1	3	17,190	

American Islands: Number 10 acres and larger and acreage by size and State ¹

State	Number					Total Acreage ²
	Total	By size class				
		10-99 acres	100-499 acres	500-999 acres	1000 or more acres	
Total	26,325	19,349	4,025	1,669	1,282	28,643,834
Total excluding Alaska	20,637	14,211	3,922	1,641	863	7,493,627
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Nevada	427	396	26	5	—	8,506
New Hampshire	179	159	16	3	1	10,353
New Jersey	453	331	101	13	8	94,128
New Mexico	23	22	1	—	—	925
New York	789	650	102	18	19	134,883
North Carolina	522	364	101	23	34	204,819
North Dakota	106	93	11	2	—	8,514
Ohio	64	54	6	2	2	9,240
Oklahoma	61	48	12	1	—	4,665
Oregon	337	258	69	3	7	75,232
Pennsylvania	266	242	23	1	—	13,120
Rhode Island	29	23	3	—	3	17,419
South Carolina	727	418	179	51	79	544,352
South Dakota	59	45	9	4	1	7,008
Tennessee	280	214	50	3	13	55,416
Texas	416	314	64	15	23	354,365
Utah	155	138	14	1	2	53,498
Vermont	38	26	7	2	3	35,214
Virginia	311	219	57	15	20	96,866
Washington	657	487	123	10	37	554,045
West Virginia	90	83	6	1	—	4,939
Wisconsin	766	474	252	15	25	291,417
Wyoming	100	87	10	3	—	6,896
Puerto Rico	18	10	4	1	3	57,675
Virgin Islands	32	21	11	—	—	3,045
District of Columbia	5	3	2	—	—	739

¹ 1968 data. Excludes the main island of Puerto Rico, the three major Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and the Trust Territory, the five major Hawaiian Islands, and the three principal New York Islands—Manhattan, Staten Island and Long Island.

² Some acreage of islands less than 10 acres in size is included if within an inventoried group or were designated as having recreational potential.

APPENDIX II

American Islands: Comparison of recreation potential of island acreage within 25 miles of urban areas of 50,000 persons and over, by development status and State ¹

State	Total island acreage by percent developed ²			Acreage with recreation potential by percent developed ³		
	Total	None-25	26-100	Total	None-25	26-100
Total	2,498,345	2,027,200	471,145	1,329,850	1,010,520	319,330
Total excluding Alaska	2,498,092	2,026,947	471,145	1,329,850	1,010,520	319,330
Alabama	54,489	40,380	14,109	27,490	25,390	2,100
Alaska	253	253	—	—	—	—
Arizona	180	180	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	28,611	14,303	14,308	—	—	—
California	363,438	352,276	11,162	348,784	348,761	23
Colorado	280	280	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	1,768	1,042	726	1,584	1,241	343
Delaware	5,373	4,582	791	4,129	3,338	791
Florida	224,938	219,328	5,610	111,040	111,040	—
Georgia	214,183	213,943	240	104,316	104,316	—
Hawaii	1,115	159	956	611	—	611
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	36,972	30,982	5,990	8,308	8,038	270
Indiana	3,886	3,867	19	3,434	3,434	—
Iowa	14,436	14,436	—	5,639	5,639	—
Kansas	1,826	1,826	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	5,491	5,491	—	2,056	2,056	—
Louisiana	141,255	141,255	—	—	—	—
Maine	50,597	31,551	19,046	38,450	22,806	15,644
Maryland	7,163	7,163	—	6,638	6,638	—
Massachusetts	32,860	19,402	13,458	26,274	13,503	12,771
Michigan	93,454	27,195	66,259	32,970	1,914	31,056
Minnesota	8,772	7,307	1,465	4,119	4,119	—
Mississippi	43,435	42,185	1,250	9,770	8,520	1,250
Missouri	19,951	19,951	—	6,822	6,822	—
Montana	765	765	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	4,600	4,600	—	4,500	4,500	—

American Islands: Comparison of recreation potential of island acreage within 25 miles of urban areas of 50,000 persons and over, by development status and State ¹

State	Total island acreage by percent developed ²			Acreage with recreation potential by percent developed ³		
	Total	None-25	26-100	Total	None-25	26-100
Total	2,498,345	2,027,200	471,145	1,329,850	1,010,520	319,330
Total excluding Alaska	2,498,092	2,026,947	471,145	1,329,850	1,010,520	319,330
Nevada	1,020	1,020	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	748	700	48	660	612	48
New Jersey	36,407	12,440	23,967	11,389	11,207	182
New Mexico	200	200	—	—	—	—
New York	90,458	61,966	28,492	40,123	19,676	20,447
North Carolina	8,391	8,391	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	8,255	2,000	6,255	6,290	314	5,976
Oklahoma	1,366	1,366	—	—	—	—
Oregon	33,431	32,296	1,135	31,068	29,128	1,940
Pennsylvania	7,379	5,723	1,656	3,278	3,278	—
Rhode Island	17,294	17,087	207	17,090	16,995	95
South Carolina	218,739	215,089	3,650	23,272	9,972	13,300
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	18,869	9,670	9,199	10,359	1,359	9,000
Texas	243,094	190,094	53,000	48,300	20,800	27,500
Utah	46,780	46,780	—	41,425	41,425	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	7,291	7,291	—	200	200	—
Washington	347,129	160,037	187,092	311,537	135,649	175,888
West Virginia	2,105	1,675	430	—	—	—
Wisconsin	14,062	13,269	793	4,528	4,433	95
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	34,502	34,502	—	33,022	33,022	—
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	739	619	120	375	375	—

65

¹ 1968 data. Excludes the main island of Puerto Rico, the three major Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Trust Territory, the five major Hawaiian Islands, and the three principal New York islands—Manhattan, Staten and Long Island.

² For the purposes of the Island Inventory, "development" included building sites as well as land associated with the site such as yards and storage areas. Agricultural land, land used for forest production, and public and quasi-public recreation developments were considered as undeveloped; whereas, a private resort was inventoried as developed.

³ Excluded from this category are most of the one and a half million acres already available for public recreation.

	State	Total ²	Federal	State	Other public	Quasi-public ³	Private
	Total	27,731,905	21,210,066	1,412,202	55,077	9,692	5,044,868
	Total excluding Alaska	6,617,954	1,033,500	530,899	40,517	9,692	5,003,346
	Alabama	65,851	4,513	8,940	184	—	52,214
	Alaska	21,113,951	20,176,566	881,303	14,560	—	41,522
	Arizona	3,692	3,176	30	50	—	436
	Arkansas	78,405	12,800	35	—	—	65,570
	California	619,854	80,612	14,309	2,111	—	522,822
	Colorado	7,323	596	668	20	—	6,039
	Connecticut	4,133	—	1,189	104	—	2,840
	Delaware	19,278	9,853	1,373	—	—	8,052
	Florida	793,042	251,078	54,550	842	—	486,572
	Georgia	350,901	28,103	15,140	60	100	307,498
	Hawaii	168,504	31,236	868	3	—	136,397
	Idaho	8,807	2,763	2,000	500	—	3,544
	Illinois	38,175	9,743	15,620	47	—	12,765
	Indiana	5,487	—	110	—	—	5,377
	Iowa	27,533	16,592	5,007	440	—	5,494
	Kansas	6,729	55	1,138	—	—	5,536
	Kentucky	34,093	475	797	—	15	32,806
	Louisiana	1,213,186	4,965	107,260	1,800	—	1,099,161
	Maine	39,177	31,270	7,450	307	40	110
	Maryland	104,246	30,674	10,851	80	157	62,484
	Massachusetts	75,040	4,468	9,336	3,384	75	57,777
	Michigan	428,174	136,841	120,638	1,426	888	168,381
	Minnesota	56,401	21,064	5,895	808	1,217	27,417
	Mississippi	115,247	3,545	280	—	1,150	110,272
	Missouri	51,742	9,217	2,876	578	—	39,071
	Montana	5,869	1,074	75	85	—	4,635
	Nebraska	14,867	—	966	—	—	13,901

American Islands: Acreage by ownership and State ¹

State	Total ²	Federal	State	Other public	Quasi-public ³	Private
Total	27,731,905	21,210,066	1,412,202	55,077	9,692	5,044,868
Total excluding Alaska	6,617,954	1,033,500	530,899	40,517	9,692	5,003,346
Nevada	8,506	2,355	48	86	—	6,017
New Hampshire	2,992	78	178	725	383	1,628
New Jersey	76,830	4,239	7,534	1,666	568	62,823
New Mexico	905	180	130	—	—	595
New York	12,709	3,427	5,761	1,278	—	2,243
North Carolina	189,489	24,743	400	25	—	164,321
North Dakota	8,524	1,777	5,412	50	219	1,066
Ohio	8,805	197	665	290	188	7,465
Oklahoma	3,460	2,866	569	25	—	—
Oregon	24,486	7,003	14,184	30	—	3,269
Pennsylvania	11,700	—	1,403	421	—	9,876
Rhode Island	17,738	1,375	120	195	460	15,588
South Carolina	533,782	40,987	4,430	20	—	488,345
South Dakota	3,690	2,327	316	—	50	997
Tennessee	56,498	11,676	2,986	—	—	41,836
Texas	324,556	145,622	14,246	5,076	280	159,332
Utah	53,088	2,137	2,165	—	—	48,786
Vermont	34,081	60	1,445	80	130	32,366
Virginia	95,241	14,970	12,381	395	—	67,495
Washington	482,621	21,154	21,230	2,213	528	437,496
West Virginia	545	446	15	4	—	80
Wisconsin	263,827	14,460	32,463	11,204	3,244	202,456
Wyoming	6,819	3,278	375	32	—	3,134
Puerto Rico	57,625	32,095	14,129	3,873	—	7,528
Virgin Islands	3,045	699	913	—	—	1,433
District of Columbia	636	636	—	—	—	—

¹ 1968 data. Excludes the main island of Puerto Rico, the three major Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Trust Territory, the five major Hawaiian Islands, and the three principal New York islands—Manhattan, Staten and Long Island.

² Ownership data is fragmentary; therefore, total acreage is less than that shown in Appendix I.

³ Non-profit organizations such as Boy Scouts, YMCA, and the Nature Conservancy.

APPENDIX IV

Named Islands with state, regional, or national recreation potential unavailable to the public¹

	Island	Percent developed ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
ALABAMA	Aikin Island ⁶	None	Baldwin	13,300	Tensaw River
	Dauphin Island ⁵	1-25	Mobile	2,100	Mississippi Sound
	Grand Bay Island group ⁶	None	do.	275	do.
	Gravine Island ⁹	do.	Baldwin	675	Tensaw River
	Isle Aux Herbes ⁶	do.	Mobile	800	Mississippi Sound
	Justins Bay Island ⁹	26-50	Baldwin	900	Apalachee River
	Little Dauphin Island ⁵	1-25	Mobile	200	Mississippi Sound
	Long Island ⁹	None	Jackson	805	Guntersville Impoundment
	Pelican Island ⁹	do.	Mobile	75	Mississippi Sound
	Sand Island ⁹	do.	do.	80	Mobile Bay
	Sand Island ⁵	do.	do.	160	Gulf of Mexico
	Tensaw Island group ⁹	do.	Baldwin	8,000	Mobile River
	Subtotal		(12 islands and island groups; 27,370 acres)		
ALASKA	Frying Pan Island ⁹	None	---	50	Sitka Sound
	Kasiana Island group ⁴	do.	---	180	Skilak Lake
	King Island group ⁷	do.	---	2,500	Bering Sea
	Little Diomed Island ⁷	do.	---	1,900	do.
	Spruce Island group ⁴	do.	---	11,200	Marmot Bay
	Swan Island ⁹	do.	---	19	Walker Lake
Subtotal		(6 islands and island groups; 15,849 acres)			
ARIZONA	Horse Island group ⁹	None	Yuma	184	Colorado River
	Subtotal		(1 island group; 184 acres)		
ARKANSAS		NONE			
CALIFORNIA	Alcatraz Island ^{4a}	76-100	San Francisco	23	San Francisco Bay
	Blackberry Island ⁹	None	Tehama	62	Sacramento River
	Deer Island ⁹	do.	San Bernardino	315	Colorado River
	East-West Marin Island group ^{11c}	1-25	Marin	14	San Rafael Bay
	Foster Island ⁹	do.	Tehama	274	Sacramento River
	Goat Island ⁹	None	Shasta	252	do.
	Hall Island ⁹	do.	Riverside	621	Colorado River
	North Arcata Bay Island group ^{11c}	do.	Humboldt	15	Arcata Bay
	North Bay-Eel River Island group ^{11c}	1-25	do.	2,114	Eel River
	Ryan Island ⁹	None	Butte	14	Sacramento River
	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Island group ⁹	1-25	San Joaquin	288,780	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta
	San Miguel Island group ⁷	None	Santa Barbara	14,000	Pacific Ocean
	San Nicholas Island ⁷	1-25	Ventura	13,370	do.
	Santa Catalina Island ⁷	do.	Los Angeles	42,880	do.
	Santa Cruz Island group ⁷	do.	Santa Barbara	62,018	do.
	Santa Rosa Island group ⁷	do.	do.	55,006	do.
	South Arcata Bay Island group ^{11a}	do.	Humboldt	342	Arcata Bay
	South Arcata Island group ^{11c}	None	do.	111	Humboldt Bay
	Tillas Island group ^{11c}	do.	Del Norte	234	Smith River
	Todd Island group ⁹	do.	Tehama	192	Sacramento River
	Subtotal		(20 islands and island groups; 480,614 acres)		

	Island	Percent devel- oped ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
COLORADO	NONE				
CONNECTICUT	Mason Island group ^{4a}	50	New London	396	Mystic Harbor
	Andrews Island group ^{4a}	2	do.	60	Fishers Island Sound
	Brockway Island ⁹	None	Middlesex	10	Connecticut River
	Calf Island group ^{4a}	2	Fairfield	32	Captain Harbor
	Candlewood Isle ⁹	75	do.	235	Lake Candlewood
	Canfield Island group ^{4a}	80	do.	29	Long Island Sound
	Carting Island group ⁶	None	do.	95	Housatonic River
	Charles Island ^{4a}	do.	New Haven	11	Long Island Sound
	Cockenoe Island group ^{4a}	5	Fairfield	22	do.
	Dart Island ⁹	None	Middlesex	10	Connecticut River
	Essex Island group ⁶	50	do.	27	do.
	Fowler Island ⁶	None	New Haven	30	Housatonic River
	Gildersleeve Island ⁹	do.	Middlesex	60	Connecticut River
	Goose Island group ⁶	do.	New London	115	do.
	Grassy Island group ^{4a}	5	Fairfield	75	Long Island Sound
	Great Island group ⁶	None	New London	503	Connecticut River
	Green Island group ⁹	do.	Fairfield	132	Lake Candlewood
	Griswold Island group ^{4a}	do.	New London	19	Long Island Sound
	Kings Island group ⁹	85	Hartford	133	Connecticut River
	Manrissa Island ^{4a}	26-50	Fairfield	18	Long Island Sound
	Mink Island group ⁶	None	New London	75	Lord Creek
	Nells Island ⁶	do.	New Haven	700	Housatonic River
	Nott Island group ⁹	do.	New London	68	Connecticut River
	Offshore Island group ^{4a}	do.	New Haven	10	Branford Harbor Bay
	Pine Island ^{4a}	5	New London	15	Fishers Island Sound
	Pratt Island ^{4a}	75	Fairfield	12	Long Island Sound
	Ram Island group ^{4a}	10	do.	39	do.
	Rich Island group ⁶	None	Middlesex	82	Connecticut River
	Selden Neck Island group ⁹	do.	New London	500	do.
	Sheffield Island group ^{4a}	25	Fairfield	52	Long Island Sound
	Sixpenny Island ⁶	None	New London	42	Mystic Harbor
	The Thimbles Island group ⁴	100	New Haven	108	Long Island Sound
	Twin Island group ⁹	None	Middlesex	14	Pocotopaug Lake
	Two-Mile Island group ⁹	do.	Fairfield	23	Housatonic River
	Watts Island group ⁶	5	New London	59	Pataguanset River
	Wilcox Island group ⁹	None	Hartford	34	Connecticut River
	Subtotal	(36 islands and island groups; 3,845 acres)			
DELAWARE	Bombay Hook Island ⁶	None	Kent	5,435	Delaware Bay
	Cedar Swamp Island group ⁶	do.	New Castle	200	Delaware River
	Little Cedar Island group ⁶	do.	Sussex	136	Indian River Bay
	Marsh Island group ⁶	do.	do.	46	Little Assawoman Bay
	Middle Island ⁶	do.	do.	10	Big Ditch River
	Pea Patch Island ⁶	do.	New Castle	315	Delaware River
	Reedy Island ⁶	do.	Sussex	6	Little Bay
	Reedy Island group ⁶	10	New Castle	52	Delaware River
	Subtotal	(8 islands and island groups; 6,200 acres)			
FLORIDA	Captiva Island ⁵	1-25	Lee	800	Pine Island Sound
	Cedar Keys Island group ⁴	do.	Levy	1,600	Gulf of Mexico
	Drayton Island ⁹	do.	Putman	1,660	Lake George
	Egmont Key ⁵	do.	Hillsborough	387	Gulf of Mexico
	Estero Island group ⁵	do.	Lee	2,630	do.

*Footnotes appear at the end of this Appendix

	Island	Percent devel- oped ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
	Fort George Island ⁹	do.	Duval	840	Fort George River
	Gasparilla Island ⁵	do.	Lee	1,420	Gasparilla Sound
	Hog Island ⁶	None	Charlotte	840	Charlotte Harbor
	Kimball Island ⁹	do.	Lake	1,000	St. Johns River
	Little Gasparilla Island ⁵	do.	Charlotte	560	Gulf of Mexico
	Liverpool Island group ⁹	do.	do.	7,320	Peace River
	Merritt Island group ⁵	1-25	Brevard	78,640	Indian River
	North Captiva Island ⁵	do.	Lee	640	Pine Island Sound
	Perdido Key Island ⁵	do.	Escambia	3,300	Gulf of Mexico
	Pine Island group ⁵	do.	Lee	9,050	Pine Island Sound
	Sand Key Island ⁵	do.	Pinellas	2,000	Gulf of Mexico
	Sanibel Island group ⁵	do.	Lee	10,055	do.
	Santa Rosa Island ⁵	do.	Santa Rosa	11,040	Santa Rosa Sound
	St. Vincent Island ⁶	do.	Franklin	12,000	St. Vincent Sound
	Ten Thousand Island group ⁶	None	Collier	42,945	Gulf of Mexico
	Thousands Islands ⁵	do.	Brevard	1,000	Banana River
	Subtotal	(21 islands and island groups; 189,727 acres)			
GEORGIA	Blythe Island ⁹	1-25	Glynn	4,500	Turtle River
	Cumberland Island ⁵	do.	Camden	31,000	Atlantic Ocean
	Ossabaw Island ⁵	None	Chatham	27,000	do.
	Sapelo Island ⁵	1-25	McIntosh	20,000	do.
	Skidaway Island ⁵	do.	Chatham	14,350	do.
	St. Catherines Island ⁵	None	Liberty	13,440	do.
	St. Simons Island ⁵	1-25	Glynn	23,200	do.
	Wassaw Island ⁵	None	Chatham	4,266	do.
	Wolf Island ⁶	do.	McIntosh	4,500	Doboy Sound
	Subtotal	(9 islands; 142,256 acres)			
HAWAII	Kahoolawe Island ⁷	None	Maui	28,800	Pacific Ocean
	Lanai Island ⁷	1-25	do.	90,240	do.
	Niihau Island ⁷	do.	Kauai	46,080	do.
	Sand Island ^{11c}	26-50	Honolulu	611	Mamala Bay
	Subtotal	(4 islands; 165,731 acres)			
IDAHO	Baritoe Island ⁹	None	Bonner	190	Priest Lake
	Eight-Mile Island ⁹	do.	do.	100	do.
	Kalispell Island ⁹	do.	do.	214	do.
	Kellers Island ⁹	do.	Jefferson	60	Snake River
	Schoffs Island ⁹	do.	Elmore	135	do.
	Sparlin Island group ⁹	do.	do.	170	do.
	Three Island Crossing group ⁹	do.	do.	30	do.
	Warren Island ⁹	do.	Bonner	200	Pend Oreille Lake
	Subtotal	(8 islands and island groups; 1,099 acres)			
ILLINOIS	Blue Goose Island ⁶	None	Hancock	31	Mississippi River
	Burlington Island group ⁶	do.	Henderson	1,475	do.
	Buzzard Island ⁶	do.	Hancock	290	do.
	Cambells Island ⁶	26-50	Rock Island	270	do.
	Challicothe Island ⁶	None	Ogle	155	Illinois River
	Davis Island ⁶	do.	Adams	30	Mississippi River
	Diamond Island ⁶	do.	Calhoun	640	Illinois River
	Dillin Island ⁶	do.	Adams	530	Mississippi River
	Eagles Nest Island ⁶	do.	Jersey	150	do.
	Grand Island ⁶	do.	Mason	3,800	Illinois River
	Hackley Island ⁶	do.	Hancock	156	Mississippi River
	Helmbold Island ⁶	1-25	Calhoun	240	Illinois River
	Henry Creek Bar Island ⁶	None	Henderson	30	Mississippi River
	Huff Island ⁶	do.	Hancock	149	do.

	Island	Percent devel- oped ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
	Hunt Island ⁶	do.	do.	47	do.
	Hurricane Island ⁶	1-25	Calhoun	400	Illinois River
	Knapps Island ⁶	None	Mason	320	do.
	Kuise Island ⁶	do.	Hancock	55	Mississippi River
	Mud Island ⁶	do.	do.	97	do.
	Nilsin Island ⁵	do.	Adams	255	do.
	Paddy Island ⁶	do.	Henderson	35	do.
	Piasa Island ⁶	1-25	Jersey	280	do.
	Polly Island ⁶	None	Adams	24	do.
	Santa Fe Island ⁶	do.	Carroll	36	do.
	Shok Bar Island ⁶	do.	Henderson	30	do.
	Shucks Island ⁶	do.	Pike	64	do.
	Taylor Island ⁶	do.	Hancock	112	do.
	Taylor Island ⁶	do.	Pike	49	do.
	Twelve Mile Island ⁶	do.	Jersey	210	Illinois River
	Two Mile Island ⁶	do.	Henderson	120	Mississippi River
	Wolf Island ⁶	do.	Iroquois	18	Iroquois River
	Wollpecan Island ⁶	do.	Grundy	60	Illinois River
	Subtotal	(32 islands and island groups; 10,158 acres)			

INDIANA	Mink Island ⁶	None	Posey	110	Wabash River
	Ribeyre Island ⁶	do.	do.	3,224	do.
	Subtotal	(2 islands, 3,334 acres)			

IOWA	Big Rush Island ⁶	None	Des Moines	180	Mississippi River
	Big Soupbone Island ⁶	do.	Jackson	63	do.
	Bowman's Island ⁶	do.	do.	35	do.
	Caseys Island ⁶	do.	Jackson	60	do.
	Cooks Island ⁶	do.	Clinton	75	do.
	Delphey Island ⁶	do.	Allamakee	336	do.
	Grape Island ⁶	do.	Lee	200	do.
	Hamm Island ⁶	1-25	Dubuque	249	do.
	Hogback Island ⁶	None	Des Moines	20	do.
	Horse Island ⁶	20	Scott	53	do.
	Huble Island ⁶	None	Jackson	40	do.
	Indian Island ⁶	do.	do.	37	do.
	Jackson Island ⁶	do.	Allamakee	1,126	do.
	Keg Island ⁶	do.	Louisa	105	do.
	Little Soupbone Island ⁶	do.	Jackson	51	do.
	Mercer Island ⁶	do.	Des Moines	35	do.
	Nine Mile Island ⁶	do.	Dubuque	479	do.
	O'Connell Island ⁶	do.	Des Moines	490	do.
	Otter Island ⁶	1-25	do.	300	do.
	Railroad Island ⁶	None	Jackson	500	do.
	Rush Island ⁶	do.	Des Moines	55	do.
	Snyder Island group ⁶	do.	Woodbury	150	Missouri River
	Towhead Island ⁶	do.	Muscatine	88	Mississippi River
	Trienes Island ⁶	do.	Des Moines	18	do.
	Winnebago Island ⁶	do.	Woodbury	300	Missouri River
	Subtotal	(25 islands and island groups; 5,045 acres)			

KANSAS	Big Island ⁹	1	Neosho	3,300	Neosho River
	Subtotal	(1 island; 3,300 acres)			

KENTUCKY	Big Island ⁶	None	Wayne	40	Beaver Creek
	Brushcreek Island ⁶	do.	Lewis	27	Ohio River
	French Island #1 ⁶	do.	Daviess	325	do.
	French Island #2 ⁶	do.	do.	448	do.
	Island No. 8 ⁶	2	Fulton	4,623	Mississippi River

*Footnotes appear at the end of this Appendix

	Island	Percent devel- oped ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
	Little Hurricane Island ⁶	None	Daviess	400	Ohio River
	Low Gap Island ⁶	do.	Russell	13	Lake Cumberland
	Manchester Island #1 ⁶	do.	Lewis	28	Ohio River
	Manchester Island #2 ⁶	do.	do.	105	do.
	Rocky Ledge Island ⁶	do.	Jefferson	108	do.
	Slim Island ⁶	do.	Union	620	do.
	Wabash Island ⁶	do.	do.	2,337	do.
	Wolf Island ⁶	2	Hickman	9,918	Mississippi River
	Wolf Island Bar ⁶	None	do.	1,070	do.
	Yellow Bank Island ⁶	do.	Daviess	140	Ohio River
	Subtotal		(15 islands; 20,202 acres)		

LOUISIANA

	Casse — Tete Island group ⁵	None	Lafourche	2,150	Gulf of Mexico
	Chandeleur Island group ⁵	do.	St. Bernard	4,000	do.
	Grand Island ⁵	do.	do.	1,200	do.
	Grand Isle ⁵	1-25	Jefferson	1,000	do.
	Grand Terre Island group ⁵	None	do.	3,200	do.
	Isles Derniers group ⁵	1-25	Terrebonne	4,200	do.
	Timbalier Island group ⁵	do.	do.	2,000	do.
	Subtotal		(7 islands and island groups; 17,750 acres)		

MAINE

	Andrews Island group ^{4a}	5	Knox	430	Atlantic Ocean
	Appledore Island group ^{4a}	1-25	York	162	do.
	Ash Island group ^{4a}	do.	Knox	91	Penobscot Bay
	Bailey Island group ^{4a}	80	Cumberland	470	Casco Bay
	Bar Island ^{4a}	None	Washington	84	Pigeon Hill Bay
	Bartlett Island group ^{4a}	10	Hancock	2,253	Blue Hill Bay
	Bear Island group ⁹	1-25	Washington	190	Grand Lake
	Big Island ⁹	None	Piscataquis	500	Lobster Lake
	Big Island group ⁹	do.	Washington	387	Sysladobsis Lake
	Big Island group ⁹	do.	Kennebec	36	Lake Annabessacook
	Big Wash Island group ^{4a}	2	Washington	170	Western Bay
	Birch Island group ⁹	1-25	do.	95	St. Croix River
	Black Cat Island group ⁹	None	do.	560	Grand Falls Lake
	Blue Berry Island group ⁹	do.	Penobscot	101	Endless Lake
	Bois Bubert Island group ^{4a}	1-25	Washington	1,053	Atlantic Ocean
	Burnt Island group ⁹	None	Penobscot	69	Sysladobsis Lake
	Butter Island group ^{4a}	10	Hancock	1,769	East Penobscot Bay
	Cape Washington Island ^{4a}	None	Washington	20	Little Machias Bay
	Clark Island group ^{4a}	3	Knox	254	Atlantic Ocean
	Cranberry Island group ^{4a}	30	Hancock	2,330	do.
	Cranberry Island group ⁹	None	Penobscot	66	Mattamiscontis Lake
	Cross Island group ^{4a}	1-25	Washington	1,565	Atlantic Ocean
	Cunliffe Island group ⁹	None	Aroostook	17	Allagash River
	Curtis Island ^{4a}	1-25	Knox	9	West Penobscot Bay
	Cushing Island ^{4a}	60	Cumberland	249	Casco Bay
	Damariscove Island group ^{4a}	None	Lincoln	518	Atlantic Ocean
	Dayton Island group ⁹	1-25	Hancock	214	Nicatous Lake
	Deer Island group ^{4a}	30	do.	24,117	East Penobscot Bay
	Doyle Island group ^{4a}	None	Washington	105	Wohoa Bay
	Drisko Island group ^{4a}	3	do.	183	Western Bay
	Dunn Island group ^{4a}	1-25	do.	192	Englishman Bay
	Dutch Island group ⁹	do.	Penobscot	30	South Branch Lake
	Dyer Island group ^{4a}	None	Washington	346	Narraguagus Bay
	Falls Island group ^{4a}	do.	do.	192	Straight
	Farm Island ⁹	1-25	Piscataquis	875	Moosehead Lake
	Farm Island group ⁹	None	do.	88	Eagle Lake
	Flint Island group ^{4a}	do.	Washington	258	Atlantic Ocean
	Foster Island group ^{4a}	do.	do.	426	Narraguagus Bay
	Frye Island group ⁹	3	Oxford	1,026	Sebago Lake

Island	Percent developed ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
Georgetown Island group ^{4a}	15	Sagadahoc	12,241	Kennebec River
Gooseberry Island group ^{4a}	None	do.	14	Casco Bay
Great Diamond Island group ^{4a}	60	Cumberland	445	do.
Great Wass Island group ^{4a}	5	Washington	3,133	Atlantic Ocean
Green Island group ^{4a}	None	Cumberland	11	Casco Bay
Griswold Island group ⁹	do.	Androscoggin	338	Androscoggin River
Halfmoon Island group ⁹	do.	Aroostook	90	Grand Lake
Halifax Island group ^{4a}	do.	Washington	319	Englishman Bay
Hallowall Island group ^{4a}	do.	do.	160	Dennys Bay
Hastings Island group ⁹	1-25	Oxford	482	Androscoggin River
Head Harbor Island group ^{4a}	10	Washington	1,699	Atlantic Ocean
Holbrook Island group ^{4a}	15	Hancock	235	Penobscot Bay
Horseshoe Island group ⁹	1-25	Kennebec	484	Cobbosseecontee Lake
Hoyt Island group ⁹	26-50	do.	508	Great Pond
Ironpound Island group ^{4a}	1-25	Hancock	2,590	Frenchman Bay
Isle Au Haut group ^{4a}	5	Knox	7,803	Atlantic Ocean
Islesboro Island group ^{4a}	40	Waldo	8,725	Penobscot Bay
Jewell Island group ^{4a}	None	Cumberland	198	Casco Bay
Kittery Island ⁹	do.	Washington	20	Upper Hot Brook
Large Green Island group ^{4a}	1-25	Knox	130	Atlantic Ocean
Leyford Island group ⁹	None	Piscataquis	354	Seboies Lake
Libby Islands ^{4a}	do.	Washington	200	Machias Bay
Little Chebeague Island ^{4a}	10	Cumberland	91	Casco Bay
Long Island ^{4a}	5	Hancock	4,450	Blue Hill Bay
Long Island group ⁹	None	Washington	161	Baskahegan Lake
Long Island group ^{4a}	do.	do.	147	Cobscook Bay
Long Island group ^{4a}	60	Cumberland	830	Casco Bay
Marks Island group ⁹	1-25	Washington	185	Grand Lake
Masters Island group ⁹	do.	do.	216	Meddybemps Lake
Matinicus Island group ⁷	20	Knox	1,642	Atlantic Ocean
Metinic Island group ^{4a}	2	do.	368	do.
Monhegan Island group ^{4a}	20	Lincoln	566	do.
Monroe Island group ^{4a}	1-25	Knox	291	West Penobscot Bay
Moose Island ⁹	None	Washington	625	West River
Moshier Island group ^{4a}	do.	Cumberland	168	Casco Bay
Mosquito Island group ^{4a}	1-25	Knox	221	Atlantic Ocean
Norton Island group ^{4a}	do.	Washington	189	Pleasant Bay
Norton Island group ^{4a}	do.	do.	195	Western Bay
Norris Island group ⁹	do.	Androscoggin	84	Androscoggin Lake
Olamon Island group ⁹	do.	Penobscot	1,966	Penobscot Bay
Orrs Island group ^{4a}	55	Cumberland	1,177	Casco Bay
Peaks Island group ^{4a}	40	do.	762	do.
Petit Manan Island group ^{4a}	5	Washington	34	Atlantic Ocean
Pillsbury Island ⁹	None	Piscataquis	250	Eagle Lake
Pond Island group ^{4a}	1-25	Washington	274	Atlantic Ocean
Prune Island group ^{4a}	None	do.	94	Third Machias Lake
Rackliff Island group ^{4a}	1-25	Knox	418	Atlantic Ocean
Richmond Island ^{4a}	None	Cumberland	215	do.
Rogue Island group ^{4a}	1-25	Washington	1,938	Englishman Bay
Rutherford Island group ^{4a}	26-50	Lincoln	1,355	Damariscotta River
Sabasodegon Island group ^{4a}	30	Cumberland	6,351	Casco Bay
Sally Island group ^{4a}	None	Washington	45	Atlantic Ocean
Salt Island group ^{4a}	1-25	do.	324	Machias Bay
Seguin Island group ^{4a}	5	Sagadahoc	123	Atlantic Ocean
Sheep Island ^{4a}	None	Washington	10	Dyer Bay
Southport Island group ^{4a}	40	Lincoln	5,162	Atlantic Ocean
Sprucehead Island group ^{4a}	26-50	Knox	147	do.
Stevens Island group ⁹	None	Oxford	100	Androscoggin River
Sturdivant Island ^{4a}	5	Cumberland	70	Casco Bay
Swan Island group ^{4a}	2	Kennebec	1,450	Kennebec River
Swans Island group ^{4a}	10	Hancock	12,046	Atlantic Ocean
Toothaker Island group ^{11a}	1-25	Oxford	882	Mooselookmeguntic Lake

*Footnotes appear at the end of this Appendix

Island	Percent devel- oped ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
Treat Island group ^{4a}	do.	Washington	100	Cobscook Bay
Trott Island group ^{4a}	2	York	162	Atlantic Ocean
Vinalhaven Island group ^{4a}	30	Knox	22,339	Penobscot Bay
Westport Island group ^{4a}	20	Lincoln	5,492	Back River
Whaleboat Island group ^{4a}	None	Cumberland	149	Casco Bay
White Island group ⁹	1	Washington	510	Big Lake
Wood Island group ^{4a}	10	Sagadahoc	69	Atlantic Ocean
Wood Island group ^{4a}	None	York	79	do.
Subtotal (109 island and island groups; 156,201 acres)				

MARYLAND

Adam Island ⁶	1	Dorchester	142	Chesapeake Bay
Ayer Island group ^{4a}	None	Worcester	54	Ayer Creek
Barren Island ^{4a}	1	Dorchester	370	Chesapeake Bay
Big Island group ⁶	None	Somerset	50	Pocomoke Sound
Bloodsworth Island group ⁶	do.	Dorchester	4,535	Chesapeake Bay
Byrnes Island group ⁹	do.	Frederick	36	Potomac River
Chase Island ⁶	do.	Kent	16	Chester River
Cherry Island ^{4a}	10	Dorchester	14	Choptank River
Deal Island group ⁶	17	Somerset	2,347	Tangier Sound
Devil Island group ⁶	None	Worcester	20	Assawoman Bay
Dickerson Island ⁶	do.	Talbot	48	Choptank River
Dunnock Island group ⁶	do.	Dorchester	256	Dunnock Island Creek
Eastern Neck Island ^{4a}	15	Kent	2,304	Chesapeake Bay
Garrett Island ⁹	None	Cecil	159	Susquehanna River
Gibson Island group ^{4a}	25	Anne Arundel	811	Magothy River
Hambleton Island ^{4a}	None	Talbot	42	Broad Creek
Harpers Island group ⁶	do.	Dorchester	146	Blackwater River
Harrison Island group ⁹	2	Montgomery	333	Potomac River
Heaters Island group ⁹	3	Frederick	485	do.
Holland Island ⁶	1	Dorchester	143	Chesapeake Bay
Jackson Island group ⁶	None	Somerset	28	Annemessex River
Jericho Island group ⁶	2	do.	754	Manokin River
Kent Island group ^{4a}	10	Anne Arundel	22,542	Chesapeake Bay
Lower Hooper Island ^{4a}	None	Dorchester	736	do.
Mason Island group ⁹	1	Montgomery	240	Potomac River
Meekins Neck group ⁶	5	Dorchester	4,471	Chesapeake Bay
Middle Hooper Island group ^{4a}	20	do.	1,686	do.
Mills Island group ⁶	1	Worcester	642	Chincoteague Bay
Northeast Island ⁶	None	Dorchester	29	Chesapeake Bay
Point Lookout Island group ^{4a}	20	St. Marys	238	do.
Pone Island group ⁶	None	Dorchester	446	do.
Pooles Island ^{4a}	2	Harford	173	do.
Poplar Island group ^{4a}	1	Talbot	200	Eastern Bay
Ragged Island group ^{4a}	2	Dorchester	106	Little Choptank River
Reedy Island group ⁶	None	Worcester	35	Assawoman Bay
Roberts Island group ⁹	8	Harford	99	Susquehanna River
Seiden Island group ⁹	1	Montgomery	464	Potomac River
Smith Island group ⁶	4	Somerset	9,906	Chesapeake Bay
Shelldrake Island ⁶	None	Worcester	344	Chincoteague Bay
Shepherds Island group ⁹	do.	Washington	16	Potomac River
Sherwin Island group ⁹	do.	Montgomery	260	do.
South Hammocks Island group ⁶	do.	Worcester	162	Assawoman Bay
South Marsh Island group ⁶	do.	Somerset	2,884	Tangier Sound
Spesutie Island group ^{4a}	20	Harford	1,526	Chesapeake Bay
Spring Island group ⁶	None	Dorchester	53	Chesapeake Bay
St. Catherine Island group ^{4a}	5	St. Marys	69	Potomac River
St. George Island ^{4a}	40	do.	510	St. Marys River
Sugarloaf Island ⁶	None	Dorchester	224	Blackwater River
Taylors Island group ^{4a}	10	do.	8,094	Chesapeake Bay
Tilghman Island group ^{4a}	18	Talbot	1,488	do.
Tizzard Island group ⁶	None	Worcester	150	Johnson Bay

	Island	Percent developed ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
	Upper Hooper Island ^{4a}	40	Dorchester	1,044	Chesapeake Bay
	Watkins Island group ⁹	None	Montgomery	779	Potomac River
	Wroten Island ^{4a}	3	Dorchester	503	Honga River
	Wye Island ^{4a}	8	Queen Anne	2,112	Wye Narrows
	Subtotal	(55 islands and island groups; 75,324 acres)			

MASSACHUSETTS

	Big Ram Island group ⁶	3	Bristol	238	Westport River— East Branch
	Brant Island group ^{4a}	5	Plymouth	16	Buzzards Bay
	Calf Island group ^{11b}	10	Suffolk	92	Massachusetts Bay
	Cape Ann Island ^{4a}	50	Essex	11,730	Atlantic Ocean— Ipswich Bay
	Chappaquiddick Island ⁷	10	Dukes	3,570	Atlantic Ocean
	Elizabeth Island group ^{4a}	25	do.	8,268	Buzzards Bay
	Hog Island group ^{4a}	15	Essex	723	Essex Bay
	Hopkins Island group ⁶	None	Barnstable	575	Nauset Bay
	Jules Island group ⁶	do.	do.	283	Cape Cod Bay
	Kidds Island ⁹	do.	Franklin	18	Connecticut River
	Kimball Island ⁹	do.	Essex	20	Merrimack River
	Lieutenant Island group ⁶	5	Barnstable	276	Wellfleet Harbor
	Long Island group ^{4a}	do.	Bristol	45	Buzzards Bay
	Marblehead Neck Island group ^{4a}	35	Essex	285	Massachusetts Bay
	Martha's Vineyard ⁷	15	Dukes	63,000	Atlantic Ocean
	Muskeget Island ⁷	None	Nantucket	300	do.
	Nantucket Island ⁷	3	do.	30,391	do.
	Narrows Island group ^{4a}	20	Suffolk	113	Massachusetts Bay
	Noman's Land Island ⁷	None	Dukes	628	Atlantic Ocean
	Pearce Island group ⁶	5	Essex	231	Annisquam River
	Peddocks Island ^{4a}	15	Plymouth	170	Hull Bay
	Pine Island group ^{11a}	None	Worcester	121	Sudbury Reservoir
	Plum Island ^{4a}	25	Essex	3,305	Atlantic Ocean
	Quincy Bay Island group ^{4a}	40	Suffolk	305	Boston Harbor
	Rawson Island group ⁹	30	Franklin	210	Connecticut River
	Roger Island group ⁶	None	Essex	418	Plum Island River
	Sanford Flat Island group ⁶	3	Bristol	120	Westport River
	Strong Island group ⁶	5	Barnstable	508	Pleasant Bay
	Thacher Island group ^{4a}	None	Essex	112	Atlantic Ocean
	Thompson Island group ^{4a}	do.	Suffolk	231	Dorchester Bay
	Tuckernuck Island ⁷	do.	Nantucket	1,000	Atlantic Ocean
	Weepocket Island group ^{4a}	do.	Dukes	11	Buzzards Bay
	West Island ^{4a}	20	Bristol	560	do.
	Weymouth-Hingham Island group ^{4a}	5	Norfolk	124	Hull Bay
	Winter Island ⁹	None	Essex	50	Massachusetts Bay
	Woodbridge Island group ⁶	do.	do.	274	Plum Island River
	Subtotal	(35 islands and island groups; 127, 693 acres)			

MICHIGAN

	Andrews Island ^{4b}	5	Chippewa	14	Potagannissing Bay
	Apple Island ⁹	None	Oakland	38	Orchard Lake
	Arnold Island ^{4b}	do.	Chippewa	30	Lake Huron
	Ashman Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	62	Potagannissing Bay
	Au Train Island ^{4b}	do.	Alger	105	Lake Superior
	Bald Island ^{4b}	1	Chippewa	75	Potagannissing Bay
	Beaver Island ¹⁰	10	Charlevoix	35,465	Lake Michigan
	Beavertail Point Island ^{4b}	1	Mackinac	41	Lake Huron
	Bellevue Island ^{4b}	None	Chippewa	30	do.
	Big La Salle Island ^{4b}	1	Mackinac	1,012	do.
	Big St. Martin Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	951	do.
	Big Trout Island ^{4b}	do.	Chippewa	94	Potagannissing Bay
	Birch Island ^{4b}	do.	Mackinac	21	Lake Huron

*Footnotes appear at the end of this Appendix

Island	Percent devel- oped ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
Bois Blanc Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	21,352	do.
Boot Island ^{4b}	5	do.	123	do.
Boulanger Island ^{4b}	4	Chippewa	46	Potagannissing Bay
Brown Island ⁹	None	Presque Isle	55	Grand Lake
Burnt Island ^{4b}	5	Chippewa	411	Potagannissing Bay
Butterfield Island ^{4b}	1	do.	32	do.
Cass Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	74	do.
Cedar Island ^{4b}	None	do.	64	do.
Celeron Island ⁹	5	Wayne	120	Detroit River
Charity Island ^{4b}	None	Arenac	280	Lake Huron
Cherry Island ^{4b}	do.	Wayne	30	Detroit River
Claw Island ^{4b}	do.	Chippewa	10	Potagannissing Bay
Corvell Island ^{4b}	50	Mackinac	82	Lake Huron
Crooked Island ^{4b}	1-25	Alpena	47	do.
Duck Island ^{4b}	1	Chippewa	10	Whitney Bay
Duck Island ¹⁰	do.	do.	200	Lake George
Espanore Island ^{4b}	5	do.	120	Lake Huron
Flat Island ⁹	1	Marquette	15	Lake Michigamme
Fox Island ⁹	None	Grand Traverse	12	Long Lake
Garden Island ¹⁰	do.	Charlevoix	4,372	Lake Michigan
Garden Island ^{4b}	do.	Chippewa	40	Lake Huron
Gitche Manato Island ⁹	do.	Marquette	10	Lake Michigamme
Government Island ^{4b}	do.	Mackinac	215	Lake Huron
Grand Island ⁹	do.	Presque Isle	273	Grand Lake
Grand Island ^{4b}	1-25	Alger	12,905	Lake Superior
Grape Island ^{4b}	2	Chippewa	80	Potagannissing Bay
Gravel Island ^{4b}	None	do.	20	Lake Huron
Green Island ⁶	do.	Saginaw	35	Saginaw River
Gull Island ¹⁰	do.	Charlevoix	240	Lake Michigan
Gull Island ^{4b}	do.	Chippewa	16	Potagannissing Bay
Gull Island ^{4b}	do.	Delta	13	Lake Michigan
Harbor Island ^{4b}	do.	Chippewa	694	Potagannissing Bay
Harris Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	11	do.
Hart Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	20	Munuscong Lake
Hill Island ^{4b}	30	Mackinac	235	Lake Huron
Hog Island ¹⁰	None	Charlevoix	2,071	Lake Michigan
Island No. 8 ^{4b}	25	Mackinac	132	Lake Huron
Island No. 12 ⁶	None	Ionia	15	Grand River
James Island ^{4b}	10	Chippewa	26	Potagannissing Bay
La Pointe Island ^{4b}	5	do.	23	do.
Lighthouse Island ^{4b}	None	Marquette	40	Lake Superior
Lime Island ^{4b}	5	Chippewa	900	Munuscong Lake
Little Charity Island ^{4b}	None	Arenac	17	Lake Huron
Little Gull Island ^{4b}	do.	Delta	10	Lake Michigan
Little La Salle Island ^{4b}	1	Mackinac	400	Lake Huron
Little Lime Island ^{4b}	None	Chippewa	16	Munuscong Lake
Little Presque Island ^{4b}	do.	Marquette	14	Lake Superior
Little St. Martin Island ^{4b}	do.	Mackinac	472	Lake Huron
Little Summer Island ^{4b}	do.	Delta	506	Lake Michigan
Long Island ⁹	1	Grand Traverse	24	Long Lake
Long Island ^{4b}	do.	Mackinac	70	Lake Huron
Long Island ^{4b}	None	Chippewa	17	Potagannissing Bay
Long Island ^{4b}	3	do.	40	Lake Huron
Love Island ^{4b}	None	do.	20	Munuscong Lake
Mackinac Island ^{4b}	15	Mackinac	2,321	Lake Huron
Macomb Island ^{4b}	1	Chippewa	240	Potagannissing Bay
Manitou Island ^{4b}	10	Keweenaw	1,013	Lake Superior
Maple Island ^{4b}	1	Chippewa	123	Potagannissing Bay
Marion Island ^{4b}	do.	Grand Traverse	600	Grand Traverse Bay
Marquette Island ^{4b}	None	Mackinac	4,000	Lake Huron
Meade Island ^{4b}	5	Chippewa	160	do.
Middle Island ^{4b}	None	Alpena	255	do.

Island	Percent developed ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
Neebish Island ^{4b}	20	Chippewa	12,981	Lake Nicolet
North Fox Island ¹⁰	5	Leelanau	777	Lake Michigan
North Island ^{4b}	10	Huron	88	Saginaw Bay
North Manitou Island ¹⁰	5	Leelanau	14,100	Lake Michigan
Odiem Island ⁹	None	Monroe	40	North Maumee Bay
Partridge Island ^{4b}	do.	Marquette	85	Lake Superior
Peck Island ^{4b}	1	Chippewa	40	Potagannissing Bay
Pipe Island ^{4b}	10	do.	13	do.
Rains Island ^{4b}	5	do.	300	Munuscong Lake
Ramsey Island ^{4b}	None	Marquette	26	Lake Michigamme
Rocky Island ⁹	do.	Delta	10	Lake Michigan
Rogg Island ^{4b}	do.	Chippewa	29	Potagannissing Bay
Round Island ^{4b}	do.	Mackinac	392	Lake Huron
Rover Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	16	do.
Rutland Island ^{4b}	do.	Chippewa	73	Potagannissing Bay
Saltonstall Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	19	do.
Shelter Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	70	Lake Huron
Snake Island ^{4b}	do.	Delta	10	Big Bay De Noc
South Fox Island ¹⁰	5	Leelanau	3,382	Lake Michigan
South Island ⁹	None	Grand Traverse	12	Long Lake
South Manitou Island ¹⁰	5	Leelanau	4,940	Lake Michigan
Squaw Island ¹⁰	1	Charlevoix	69	do.
St. Helena Island ^{4b}	None	Mackinac	241	do.
St. Martin Island ^{4b}	1	Delta	1,332	do.
Stony Island ^{4b}	None	Huron	387	Saginaw Bay
Stricklands Point Island ^{4b}	30	Chippewa	30	Potagannissing Bay
Strongs Island ^{4b}	None	Mackinac	90	Lake Huron
Sturgeon Bar Island ⁹	do.	Wayne	10	Detroit River
St. Vitals Island ^{4b}	do.	Delta	20	Big Bay De Noc
Sugar Island ⁹	do.	Wayne	40	Detroit River
Sugar Island ^{4b}	30	Chippewa	31,056	Lake Nicolet
Sugar Island ^{4b}	None	Alpena	173	Lake Huron
Summer Island ^{4b}	1	Delta	2,130	Lake Michigan
Sweets Point Island ^{4b}	10	Chippewa	100	Munuscong Lake
Thunder Bay Island ^{4b}	1	Alpena	218	Lake Huron
Traverse Island ^{4b}	None	Houghton	91	Keweenaw Bay
Trout Island ¹⁰	1	Charlevoix	80	Lake Michigan
Whiskey Island ¹⁰	do.	do.	96	do.
Wilson Island ¹⁰	do.	Chippewa	159	Potagannissing Bay
Williams Island ^{4b}	None	Alger	33	Lake Superior
Wood Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	170	do.
Subtotal (116 islands and island groups; 167,653 acres)				

MINNESOTA

Alepo ⁹	1	St. Louis	15	Lake Vermillion
Baylis Island ⁹	do.	do.	75	Crane Lake
Bear Island ⁹	None	do.	150	Bear Island Lake
Beaver Island ⁶	do.	Sterns	225	Mississippi River
Blueberry Island ⁹	do.	St. Louis	15	Burntside Lake
Brownell Island ⁹	do.	do.	10	do.
Burnt Island ⁹	do.	do.	40	do.
Coleman Island ⁹	do.	do.	3,200	Lac La Croix
Comet Island ⁹	2	do.	40	Lake Vermillion
Cramer Island ⁹	1	do.	20	Trout Lake
Dollar Island ⁹	None	do.	15	Burntside Lake
Drury Island ⁶	do.	Wabasha	64	Mississippi River
Hall Island ⁹	do.	St. Louis	75	Burntside Lake
Honeymoon Island ⁹	do.	do.	55	do.
Iatch Island ^{6b}	10	Winona	60	Mississippi River
Indian Island ⁹	None	St. Louis	25	Crane Lake
Knotts Island ⁹	1	do.	55	Vermillion Lake
Last Girl Island ⁹	None	do.	40	Burntside Lake

*Footnotes appear at the end of this Appendix

	Island	Percent devel- oped ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
	Lock Island ⁹	do.	do.	12	do.
	Long Island ⁹	do.	do.	35	do.
	Lower Grey Cloud Island ^{6b}	do.	Washington	1,358	Mississippi River
	Matson Island ⁹	do.	St. Louis	20	Lake Vermillion
	Oliver Island South ⁹	do.	do.	40	Burntside Lake
	Oliver Island North ⁹	do.	do.	35	do.
	Pine Island ⁹	do.	do.	15	do.
	Bear Island ⁹	do.	Cass	1,022	Leech Lake
	Beaver Island ⁹	1-25	Lake	10	Lake Superior
	Big Island ⁹	None	Koochichin	178	Nett Lake
	Big Star Island ⁹	1-25	Beltrami	1,155	Cass Lake
	Elmwood Island ⁹	None	Itasca	37	Island Lake
	Fort St. Charles	1-25	Lake of the	471	Lake of the
	Island group ⁹		Woods		Woods
	Garden Island ⁹	do.	do.	690	do.
	Gary Island ⁹	do.	Lake	12	Basswood Lake
	Goat Island ⁹	26-50	Hubbard	65	Lake Belle Taine
	Grand Portage Island ⁹	None	Cook	50	Lake Superior
	Half Dog Island ⁹	1-25	Lake	15	Basswood Lake
	Indian Grave Island ⁹	do.	Lake	15	do.
	Loon Island ⁹	do.	Murray	44	Lake Shetek
	Mile Island ⁹	do.	Lake	65	Fall Lake
	Minnesota Island ⁹	None	Cass	252	Leech Lake
	Oak Island ⁹	1-25	Lake of the	1,626	Lake of the
			Woods		Woods
	Pelican Island ⁹	None	Cass	166	Leech Lake
	Pike Island ⁹	do.	Ramsey	238	Mississippi River
	Pipe Island ⁹	do.	Cass	12	Leech Lake
	Seven Island ⁹	do.	Pine	20	St. Croix River
	Susie Island group ⁹	do.	Cook	360	Lake Superior
	Pine Island ⁹	do.	St. Louis	2,500	Lake Vermillion
	Ripple Island ⁹	do.	do.	20	Burntside Lake
	Sioux Pine Island ⁹	do.	do.	600	Trout Lake
	Snellman Island ⁹	do.	do.	45	Burntside Lake
	Spider Island ⁹	1	do.	12	Lake Vermillion
	Sumpter Island ⁹	None	do.	10	Burntside Lake
	Three Island ⁹	do.	do.	75	Iron Lake
	Upper Grey Cloud Island ^{6b}	do.	Washington	1,047	Mississippi River
	Subtotal	(54 islands and island groups; 16,506 acres)			
MISSISSIPPI	Cat Island ⁵	None	Harrison	2,400	Mississippi Sound
	Deer Island ⁵	1-25	do.	530	do.
	Horn Island ⁵	do.	Jackson	3,690	do.
	Petit Bois Island ⁵	do.	do.	1,470	do.
	Round Island ⁵	None	do.	80	do.
	Ship Island ⁵	26-50	Harrison	1,250	do.
	Subtotal	(6 islands; 9,420 acres)			
MISSOURI	Cora Island ⁶	None	St. Charles	1,330	Missouri River
	Cuivre Island ⁶	1	Lincoln	1,355	Mississippi River
	Dresser Island ⁶	None	St. Charles	788	do.
	Fabius Island ⁶	do.	Marion	305	do.
	Fox Island ⁶	do.	Cole	150	Missouri River
	Howell Island ⁶	do.	St. Charles	2,511	do.
	Orton Island ⁶	do.	Marion	85	Mississippi River
	Stillman Island ⁶	do.	do.	120	do.
	Turkey Island ⁶	do.	Lincoln	128	do.
	Subtotal	(9 islands; 6,772 acres)			

	Island	Percent devel- oped ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
MONTANA	Bird Island ⁹	None	Lake	30	Flathead Lake
	Bull Island ⁹	do.	do.	110	do.
	Cedar Island ⁹	do.	do.	25	do.
	Cemetery Island ¹¹	do.	Lewis and Clark	20	Canyon Ferry Impoundment
	Council Island ⁹	do.	Fergus	20	Missouri River
	Cow Island group ⁹	do.	do.	110	do.
	Cromwell Island ⁹	do.	Lake	360	Flathead Lake
	Hole-in-the-Wall Island group ⁹	do.	Chouteau	10	Missouri River
	Holmes Council Island group ⁹	do.	Fergus	15	Missouri River
	Iron City Island group ⁹	do.	do.	15	do.
	Little Bull Island group ⁹	do.	Lake	35	Flathead Lake
	Melita Island ⁹	do.	do.	70	do.
	Norris Island group ⁹	do.	Chouteau	105	Missouri River
	Pablo Island group ⁹	do.	do.	10	do.
	Shelter Island ⁹	do.	Lake	25	Flathead Lake
	Sturgeon Island group ⁹	do.	Blaine	50	Missouri River
	Wild Horse Island ⁹	1-25	Lake	2,500	Flathead Lake
	Wolf Island ⁹	None	Chouteau	10	Missouri River
	Subtotal	(18 islands and island groups; 3,520 acres)			

NEBRASKA	Platte River Island group ⁹	1	Colfax, Dodge, Butler, Cass, Douglass, Saunders, Sarpy	5,170	Platte River
	Subtotal	(1 island group; 5,170 acres)			

NEVADA NONE

NEW HAMPSHIRE	Barndoor Island group ⁹	10	Carroll	162	Lake Winnepesaukee
	Beach Island group ⁹	do.	Strafford	25	Bow Lake
	Bear Island ⁹	None	Merrimack	105	Suncook River
	Bear Island group ⁹	10	Belknap	290	Lake Winnepesaukee
	Big Island ⁹	None	Carroll	9	Silver Lake
	Big Island ⁹	10	do.	13	Lovell Lake
	Big Island group ⁹	None	Coos	182	Umbagog Lake
	Black Cat Island group ⁹	30	Belknap	177	Lake Winnepesaukee
	Black Island ⁹	20	Carroll	50	Moultonboro Bay
	Browns Island group ⁹	None	Rockingham	102	Massabesic Lake
	Burnap's Island ⁹	do.	Sullivan	5	Connecticut River
	Chapman Island group ⁹	do.	Belknap	37	Lake Waukegan
	Chase Island ⁹	do.	Sullivan	12	Connecticut River
	Dunshee Island ⁹	do.	Cheshire	10	do.
	Evans Island ⁹	do.	Coos	30	Androscoggin River
	Gleason Island ⁹	do.	Grafton	10	Connecticut River
	Governors Island group ⁹	do.	Rockingham	272	Island Pond
	Governors Island ⁹	20	Belknap	500	Lake Winnepesaukee
	Hart Island ⁹	None	Sullivan	26	Connecticut River
	Hinman Island group ⁹	do.	Coos	13	do.
	Howard Island group ⁹	do.	Grafton	80	do.
	Hubbard group ⁹	do.	Sullivan	32	do.
	Isles of Shoals group ⁵	do.	Rockingham	131	Atlantic Ocean
	Jarvis Island ⁹	do.	Sullivan	12	Connecticut River
	Johnston Island ⁹	do.	Grafton	8	do.
	Jose Island group ⁹	do.	Carroll	15	Moultonboro Bay
	Kelly Island ⁹	do.	Belknap	23	Pemigewasset Lake
	Ledge Island ⁹	do.	Sullivan	3	Connecticut River
	Log Cabin Island group ⁹	do.	Rockingham	15	Pawtuckaway Pond

	Island	Percent devel- oped ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
	Long Island ⁹	10	Carroll	1,170	Lake Winnepesaukee
	Loon Island ⁹	None	do.	6	Leavitt Bay
	Mark Island group ⁹	10	Belknap	642	Lake Winnepesaukee
	Mayhew Island ⁹	None	Grafton	40	Newfound Lake
	Moat Island ⁹	do.	Rockingham	15	Lamprey River
	New Castle Island group ^{4a}	60	do.	570	Portsmouth Harbor
	Rattlesnake Island group ⁹	15	Belknap	523	Lake Winnepesaukee
	Spring Island group ⁹	30	Carroll	49	Green's Basin Lake
	Squam Lake Island group ⁹	None	Grafton	755	Squam Lake
	Stebbin Island ⁹	do.	Cheshire	30	Connecticut River
	Stamp Act Island group ⁹	10	Carroll	131	Lake Wentworth
	Stevens Island group ⁹	None	Grafton	14	Connecticut River
	Stonedam Island group ⁹	10	Belknap	146	Meredith Bay
	Sumner Island group ⁹	None	do.	53	Pemigewasset River
	Wentworth Island ⁹	do.	Coos	10	Androscoggin River
	Whortleberry Island ⁹	15	Carroll	957	Lake Winnepesaukee
	Subtotal	(46 islands and island groups; 7,475 acres)			

NEW JERSEY

Artificial Island group ⁶	None	Salem	3,200	Delaware River
Bonnet Island group ^{6a}	5	Ocean	520	Manahawkin Bay
Brigantine Island ⁵	60	Atlantic	2,450	Atlantic Ocean
Bulls Island ⁹	None	Hunterdon	80	Delaware River
Chester Island ⁶	do.	Gloucester	140	do.
Clam Island group ⁶	do.	Ocean	446	Barnegat Bay
Conklin Island group ⁶	do.	do.	1,866	do.
Devils Island group ⁵	do.	Cape May	1,351	Ludlam Bay
Devils Wedge Island group ⁵	5	do.	712	Turtle Gut Bay
Dildine Island group ⁹	do.	Warren	104	Delaware River
Eagle Island ⁹	None	Hunterdon	18	do.
Ellis Island ⁴	100	Hudson	24	Upper New York Bay
Fortescue Neck Island group ⁶	10	Cumberland	6,945	Delaware Bay
Fowler Island group ⁶	None	do.	33	Maurice River
Glassy Sound Island group ⁵	do.	Cape May	1,890	Richardson Sound
Great Island group ⁵	5	Atlantic	3,050	Egg Harbor
Gull Island group ⁵	None	Cape May	3,540	Jenkins Sound
Gull Island group ⁵	do.	do.	760	Townsend Sound
Gunning Island group ⁶	do.	Monmouth	166	Shrewsbury River
Ham Island group ⁶	do.	Ocean	248	Little Egg Harbor
Herring Island ⁶	do.	do.	40	Metedeconk River
Hickory Island group ^{6b}	do.	Salem	600	Salem River
Hog Island group ⁶	do.	Atlantic	160	Mullica River
Mashipacong Island group ⁹	do.	Sussex	514	Delaware River
Monds Island ⁶	do.	Gloucester	150	do.
Money Island group ⁶	do.	Salem	412	do.
Normandie Island group ⁶	20	Monmouth	158	Navesink River
Ocean City Island ⁵	60	Cape May	3,450	Atlantic Ocean
Osborn Island ⁹	None	Monmouth	8	Manasquan River
Pine Island Meadow group ⁶	do.	Salem	840	Salem River
Pine Island group ⁶	do.	do.	5,156	Delaware Bay
Raccoon Creek group ⁶	do.	Gloucester	145	Raccoon Creek
Rainbow Island group ⁵	5	Cape May	1,270	Great Egg Harbor
Rotary Island ⁹	None	Mercer	29	Delaware River
Sedge Island group ⁶	do.	Ocean	404	Barnegat Bay
Seven Island group ⁶	do.	do.	1,862	Great Bay
Story Island group ⁵	do.	do.	988	Little Egg Harbor
Thorofare Island group ⁵	do.	Cape May	848	Jarvis Sound
Tocks Island group ⁹	do.	Warren	50	Delaware River
Treasure Island group ⁹	do.	Hunterdon	68	do.
Upper Island group ⁵	5	Cape May	3,897	Stites Sound
Weak Fish Island group ⁵	do.	Atlantic	5,262	Reeds Bay
Wildwood Island group ⁵	80	Cape May	4,118	Atlantic Ocean
Subtotal	(43 islands and island groups; 57,972 acres)			

*Footnotes appear at the end of this Appendix

	Island	Percent devel- oped ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
NEW MEXICO	NONE				
NEW YORK	Barnhart Island group ⁹	None	St. Lawrence	1,820	St. Lawrence River
	Beacon Island group ⁹	do.	Fulton	80	Sacandaga Reservoir
	Big Island group ⁹	do.	Oswego	75	Oswego River
	Big Island group ⁹	10	Onondaga	502	Seneca River
	Big Island group ⁹	do.	Hamilton	114	Raquette Lake
	Bonsted Island group ⁹	30	Oswego	25	Oswego River
	Bowman Island group ⁹	None	St. Lawrence	27	Black Lake
	Campbell Island group ⁹	do.	Rensselaer	43	Hudson River
	Cedar Island group ⁹	do.	St. Lawrence	120	Chippewa Bay
	Cherry Island ⁹	do.	Orange	11	Delaware River
	Croil Island group ⁹	do.	St. Lawrence	785	St. Lawrence River
	Delano Island group ⁹	do.	Jefferson	98	Black River
	Dunham Island group ⁹	do.	Oswego	50	Oneida Lake
	East Bar Island group ^{6b}	do.	Suffolk	70	Nissequoque River
	Esopus Island ⁹	do.	Dutchess	10	Hudson River
	Fire Island ⁹	10	Suffolk	6,700	Atlantic Ocean
	Fishers Island group ^{4a}	30	do.	2,730	Great Peconic Bay
	Fox Island group ^{4b}	None	Jefferson	1,372	Lake Ontario
	Galop Island group ⁹	do.	St. Lawrence	515	St. Lawrence River
	Gardiners Island group ⁶	5	Suffolk	3,307	Block Island Sound
	Glosky Island ⁹	None	Onondaga	100	Oneida River
	Governors Island ⁹	do.	New York	180	Upper New York Bay
	Grand Island ⁹	55	Niagara	18,310	Niagara River
	Great Island ⁹	None	Westchester	323	Kensico Reservoir
	Green Island group ⁹	do.	Franklin	157	Upper Saranac Lake
	Green Island ⁹	do.	Saratoga	23	Hudson River
	Griffin Island ⁹	do.	do.	70	do.
	Grindstone Island group ⁹	do.	Jefferson	5,451	St. Lawrence River
	Gumaer Island ⁹	do.	Ulster	25	Rondont Creek
	Hen Island group ⁹	do.	Westchester	29	Mamaroneck Harbor
	Hiawatha Island ⁹	10	Tioga	125	Susquehanna River
	Hoopers Valley Island ⁹	None	do.	20	do.
	Long Sault Island group ⁹	do.	St. Lawrence	898	St. Lawrence River
	Magdelan Island group ⁹	do.	Dutchess	194	Hudson River
	Maloney Island ⁹	do.	Onondaga	22	Seneca River
	Maple Bend Island group ⁶	do.	Washington	151	Lake Champlain
	Middleground Flats Island group ⁹	do.	Greene	175	Hudson River
	Moose Island group ⁹	10	Essex	760	Lake Placid
	Newark Island group ⁹	do.	Wayne	204	Sodus Bay
	Ogden Island ⁹	None	St. Lawrence	459	St. Lawrence River
	Peobles Island group ⁹	do.	Rensselaer	155	Hudson River
	Pepper Island group ⁹	5	Montgomery	92	Mohawk River
	Pollepel Island group ⁹	None	Dutchess	20	Hudson River
	Poors Island group ⁹	5	Jefferson	86	Black River
	Quack Island group ⁹	None	Rensselaer	143	Hudson River
	Rattlesnake Island group ⁹	do.	Greene	115	do.
	Robins Island ⁹	do.	Suffolk	442	Great Peconic Bay
	Rogers Island ⁹	5	Columbia	175	Hudson River
	Schuyler Island ⁹	None	Essex	168	Lake Champlain
	Sedge Island group ⁶	do.	Suffolk	111	Shinnecock Bay
	Simmons Island group ⁹	do.	Albany	76	Hudson River
	Sols Island group ⁹	20	St. Lawrence	187	Raquette River
	Squaw Island group ⁹	None	Erie	157	Niagara River
	Stockport Island group ⁹	15	Greene	210	Hudson River
	Stoney Island group ^{4b}	None	Jefferson	1,422	Lake Ontario
	Thompson Island ⁹	do.	Saratoga	50	Hudson River
	Valcour Island group ⁹	do.	Clinton	1,024	Lake Champlain
	Walter Island ⁹	do.	Onondaga	14	Oswego River
	Wellesley Island group ⁹	5	Jefferson	8,075	St. Lawrence River
	Wilson Hill Island group ⁹	None	St. Lawrence	1,051	do.
	Subtotal	(60 islands and island groups; 59,903 acres)			

*Footnotes appear at the end of this Appendix

	Island	Percent devel- oped ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
NORTH CAROLINA					
	Battery Island ⁵	1-25	Brunswick	60	Long Bay
	Bogue Banks Island ⁵	do.	Carteret	6,400	Atlantic Ocean
	Marshy Island group ⁵	None	Currituck	1,500	do.
	Smith Island group ⁵	do.	Brunswick	11,000	do.
	Striking Island ⁵	do.	do.	30	Dutchman Creek
	Subtotal	(5 islands and island groups; 18,990 acres)			
NORTH DAKOTA					
	NONE				
OHIO					
	Johnson Island ^{4b}	5	Ottawa	300	Lake Erie
	Kelleys Island ^{4b}	10	Erie	2,888	do.
	Middle Bass Island ^{4b}	20	Ottawa	750	do.
	Mouse Island ^{4b}	10	do.	8	do.
	North Bass Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	705	do.
	Rattlesnake Island ^{4b}	20	do.	65	do.
	South Bass Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	1,568	do.
	Squaw Island ^{4b}	None	Sandusky	3	do.
	Starve Island ^{4b}	do.	Ottawa	1	do.
	Turtle Island ^{4b}	do.	Sandusky	2	do.
	Subtotal	(10 islands and island groups; 6,290 acres)			
OKLAHOMA					
	NONE				
OREGON					
	Bolon Island ⁹	30	Douglas	200	Umpqua River
	Booth Island group ⁹	None	Lane	120	Siltcoos Lake
	Cascade Locks Island ⁹	do.	Hood River	20	Columbia River
	Cathlamet Bay Island group ⁶	do.	Clatsop	650	do.
	Goose Island ⁶	do.	do.	20	do.
	Government Island group ⁹	do.	Multnomah	2,268	do.
	Grassy Island ⁶	do.	Clatsop	80	do.
	Green Island group ⁶	do.	do.	255	do.
	Johnson Island group ⁹	do.	Malheur	540	Snake River
	Karlson Island group ⁶	do.	Clatsop	1,155	Columbia River
	Lava Island ⁹	do.	Deschutes	10	Deschutes River
	Marsh Island group ⁶	do.	Clatsop	1,915	Columbia River
	Miller Sands Island group ⁹	do.	do.	235	do.
	Minaker Island group ⁶	do.	do.	265	do.
	Mott Island group ⁹	do.	do.	1,000	do.
	Myrtle Island ⁹	do.	Douglas	28	Umpqua River
	Pearcy Island ⁹	do.	Multnomah	1,940	Columbia River
	Quinin Island group ⁶	do.	Clatsop	365	do.
	Russian Island group ⁶	do.	do.	825	do.
	Sauvie Island group ⁹	do.	Columbia	26,720	do.
	Seal Island group ⁶	do.	Clatsop	342	do.
	Svenson Island group ⁶	do.	do.	465	do.
	Tronson Island group ⁶	do.	do.	135	do.
	Woody Island ⁶	do.	do.	220	do.
	Subtotal	(24 islands and island groups; 39,773 acres)			
PENNSYLVANIA					
	Ackerman Island ^{11a}	None	Crawford	13	Pymatuning Reservoir
	Bell Island ⁹	do.	Juniata	110	Juniata River
	Blood Island group ⁹	do.	Northumberland	316	Susquehanna River
	Clark Island group ^{11a}	5	Crawford	285	Pymatuning Reservoir
	Grafts Island group ⁹	None	Dauphin	154	Susquehanna River
	Dodd Island group ⁹	do.	Bradford	35	do.
	Duncan Island group ⁹	do.	Lancaster	120	do.
	Georgetown Island ⁹	do.	Beaver	32	Ohio River
	Gould Island ⁹	do.	Luzerne	50	Susquehanna River
	Great Island ⁹	5	Clinton	250	W. Branch Susquehanna River

	Island	Percent developed ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
	Harris Island group ⁹	None	Bradford	74	Susquehanna River
	Hawns Bridge Island ⁹	do.	Huntingdon	65	Juniata River
	Hendrick Island ⁹	do.	Bucks	40	Delaware River
	Hoge Island group ⁹	do.	Venango	40	Allegheny River
	Keifer Island ⁹	do.	Northampton	30	Delaware River
	Lagrange Island ⁹	do.	Wyoming	14	Susquehanna River
	Little Island group ⁹	do.	Luzerne	32	do.
	McClokey Island	do.	Clinton	30	W. Branch
					Susquehanna River
	Mead Island group ⁹	do.	Warren	169	Allegheny River
	Montgomery Island group ⁹	do.	Northumberland	77	Susquehanna River
	Mowey Island group ⁶	do.	Bucks	325	Delaware River
	Nicholson Island group ⁹	do.	Armstrong	17	Allegheny River
	Phillis Island ⁹	do.	Beaver	40	Ohio River
	Prahis Island group ⁹	do.	Bucks	39	Delaware River
	Richard Island ⁹	do.	Luzerne	75	Susquehanna River
	Ross Island ⁹	do.	Armstrong	24	Allegheny River
	Scovell Island ⁹	do.	Luzerne	65	Susquehanna River
	Shawnee Island group ⁹	do.	Monroe	415	Delaware River
	Urey Island group ⁹	do.	York	49	Susquehanna River
	Weise Island ⁹	do.	Lancaster	90	do.
	Wharf Island group ⁹	do.	Dauphin	514	do.
	Whitherup Island ⁹	do.	Venango	10	Allegheny River
	Subtotal	(32 islands and island groups; 3,598 acres)			

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RHODE ISLAND

	Bills Island group ^{4a}	None	Washington	37	Quonochontaug Pond
	Block Island ⁷	10	do.	6,504	Atlantic Ocean
	Conanicut Island ^{4a}	25	Newport	6,105	Narragansett Bay
	Dutch Island ^{4a}	5	do.	75	do.
	Dyer Island ^{4a}	1	do.	30	do.
	Goat Island ^{4a}	50	do.	35	Newport Harbor
	Gooseberry Island ^{4a}	5	Washington	25	Point Judith Pond
	Gould Island ^{4a}	80	Newport	60	Narragansett Bay
	Hog Island group ^{4a}	10	do.	182	do.
	Hope Island ^{4a}	5	do.	75	do.
	Narragansett Bay Island group ^{4a}	30	Washington	36	do.
	Page Island group ⁹	5	Providence	14	Pascoag Reservoir
	Patience Island ^{4a}	do.	Newport	200	Narragansett Bay
	Phillips Island ⁹	None	Washington	10	Yawgoog Pond
	Prudence Island ^{4a}	20	Newport	3,627	Narragansett Bay
	Ram Island ^{4a}	None	Washington	35	Point Judith Pond
	Rose Island ^{4a}	5	Newport	17	Narragansett Bay
	Sandy Point Island ⁵	None	Washington	50	Little Narragansett Bay
	Ward Island group ⁵	do.	do.	65	Ninigret Pond
	Subtotal	(19 islands and island groups; 17,182 acres)			

SOUTH CAROLINA

	Bay Point Island ⁵	1-25	Beaufort	1,800	Atlantic Ocean
	Bull Island ^{11c}	26-50	do.	3,500	May River
	Capers Island ⁵	1-25	Charleston	200	Atlantic Ocean
	Capers Island ⁵	do.	Beaufort	200	do.
	Cedar Island ⁵	do.	Georgetown	3,500	do.
	Daufuskie Island ⁵	do.	Beaufort	5,882	do.
	Debidue Island ⁵	None	Georgetown	8,400	do.
	Dewees Island ⁵	1-25	Charleston	890	do.
	Edisto Island ⁵	26-50	do.	34,000	do.
	Fripps Island ⁵	do.	Beaufort	3,000	Story River
	Hunting Island ⁵	do.	do.	3,000	Atlantic Ocean
	Kiawah Island ⁵	do.	Charleston	7,300	do.
	Morgan Island ⁹	None	Beaufort	2,000	Coosaw River

*Footnotes appear at the end of this Appendix

	Island	Percent developed ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
	Morris Island ⁵	do.	Charleston	1,200	Atlantic Ocean
	North Island ⁵	do.	Georgetown	6,000	do.
	Persanti Island ⁹	do.	Clarendon	350	Lake Marion
	Raccoon Island group ⁹	26-50	Charleston	2,500	South Edisto River
	Seabrook Island ⁵	1-25	do.	1,800	Atlantic Ocean
	Subtotal	(18 islands and island groups; 85,522 acres)			
SOUTH DAKOTA	Gills Island ⁹	None	Day	10	Enemy Swim Lake
	Kite Island ⁹	2	Roberts	101	Big Stone Lake
	La Framboise Island ⁹	None	Hughes	688	Lake Sharpe
	Subtotal	(3 islands; 799 acres)			
TENNESSEE	Beef Island group ⁹	1-25	Shelby	3,500	Mississippi River
	City Island ⁹	51-75	do.	2,500	do.
	Diamond Island ⁹	None	Hardin	162	Tennessee River
	Long Island ⁹	26-50	Sullivan	1,500	Boone Reservoir
	Loos Hatchie Bar Island ⁹	None	Shelby	500	Mississippi River
	Presidents Island ⁹	26-50	do.	6,500	do.
	Treasure Island ⁹	None	do.	400	do.
	Williams Island ⁹	do.	Hamilton	459	Tennessee River
	Subtotal	(8 islands and island groups; 15,521 acres)			
TEXAS	Galveston Island ⁵	51	Galveston	27,500	Gulf of Mexico
	Matagorda Island ⁵	5	Matagorda	44,800	do.
	Matagorda Peninsula North ⁵	do.	do.	18,500	do.
	Matagorda Peninsula South ⁵	1	do.	15,500	do.
	Mustang Island ⁵	25	Nueces	15,300	do.
	San Luis Follets Island ⁵	10	Brazoria	5,500	do.
	St. Joseph Island ⁵	1	Aransas	33,000	do.
	Subtotal	(7 islands; 160,000 acres)			
UTAH	Antelope Island ⁹	1-25	Davis	41,425	Great Salt Lake
	Subtotal	(1 island; 41,425 acres)			
VERMONT	Burton Island group ⁹	None	Grand Isle	920	Lake Champlain
	Isle De Motte ⁹	20	do.	4,672	do.
	Metcalfe Island group ⁶	None	Franklin	160	do.
	North Hero Island ⁹	7	Grand Isle	8,192	do.
	Rabbit Island ⁹	2	Rutland	15	Lake Bomoseen
	South Hero Island group ⁹	35	Grand Isle	19,877	Lake Champlain
	Subtotal	(6 islands and island groups; 33,836 acres)			
VIRGINIA	Burwell Island ⁹	None	Clarke	160	Shenandoah River
	Cedar Island group ⁵	do.	Accomack	5,000	Atlantic Ocean
	Fisherman's Island group ⁵	do.	Northampton	1,100	do.
	Fleets Island ⁹	1-25	Lancaster	1,100	Chesapeake Bay
	Goodwin Island group ⁹	None	York	200	York River
	Hog Island ⁵	do.	Northampton	5,000	Atlantic Ocean
	Parramore Island group ⁵	do.	Accomack	12,000	do.
	Wallops Island ⁵	1-25	do.	5,000	do.
	Subtotal	(8 islands and island groups; 29,560 acres)			
WASHINGTON	Allan Island ⁴	None	Skagit	300	Barrows Bay
	Anderson Island ⁴	do.	Pierce	3,176	Puget Sound
	Blakely Island ⁴	do.	San Juan	4,430	Rosario Strait
	Camano Island ⁴	do.	Island	24,268	Puget Sound
	Cypress Island ⁴	do.	Skagit	5,430	Rosario Strait
	Decatur Island ⁴	do.	San Juan	2,250	do.

	Island	Percent developed ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
	Driscoll Island group ⁹	do.	Okanogan	360	Okanogan River
	Eliza Island ⁴	do.	Whatcom	130	Bellingham Bay
	Fidalgo Island ⁴	15	Skagit	27,294	Rosario Strait
	Fox Island ⁴	30	Pierce	3,364	Puget Sound
	Guemes Island ⁴	15	Skagit	5,430	Bellingham
	Hartstene Island ⁴	10	Mason	12,000	Puget Sound
	Herron Island ⁴	None	Pierce	312	Case Inlet
	Indian Island ⁴	5	Jefferson	2,784	Kilisut Harbor
	Lopez Island ⁴	None	San Juan	18,560	Rosario Strait
	Lower Columbia River group ⁹	do.	Wahkiakum, Clark, Skamania, Cowlitz	4,960	Lower Columbia River
	Marrowstone Island ⁴	10	Jefferson	3,652	Admiralty Inlet
	Orcas Island ⁴	do.	San Juan	36,480	Rosario Strait
	Patos Island group ⁴	None	do.	220	Strait of Georgia
	Portage Island ⁴	do.	Whatcom	925	Bellingham Bay
	Puget Island Group ⁹	10	Wahkiakum	3,950	Columbia River
	Saddlebag Island ⁴	None	Skagit	28	Padilla Bay
	San Juan Island ⁴	20	San Juan	35,200	Haro Strait
	Satellite Island ⁴	None	do.	112	do.
	Shaw Island ⁴	10	do.	5,120	San Juan Channel
	Skagit Island group ⁹	None	Skagit	4,648	Skagit River
	Squaxin Island ⁴	do.	Mason	1,480	Peale Passage
	Stuart Island ⁴	do.	San Juan	1,848	Haro Strait
	Sucias Island group ⁴	do.	do.	712	Strait of Georgia
	Vashon Island ⁴	30	King	151,620	Puget Sound
	Waldron Island ⁴	5	San Juan	2,904	Haro Strait
	Whidbey Island ⁴	None	Island	97,284	Puget Sound
	Subtotal	(32 islands and island groups; 451,231 acres)			

WEST VIRGINIA

	Buckley Island ⁹	25	Wood	60	Ohio River
	Subtotal	(1 island; 60 acres)			

WISCONSIN

	Allen Island group ⁶	None	Crawford	180	Wisconsin River
	Basswood Island ^{4b}	do.	Ashland	1,879	Lake Superior
	Bear Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	1,714	do.
	Big Island ⁹	1	Burnett	410	St. Croix River
	Blackhawk Island ⁶	None	Juneau	10	Wisconsin River
	Brushwood Island ⁹	do.	Dodge	15	Fox Lake
	Cat Island ^{4b}	do.	Ashland	1,291	Lake Superior
	Chambers Island ^{4b}	2	Door	2,800	Green Bay
	Champaign Island ⁹	None	Bayfield	12	Lake Namakagon
	Coumbe Island ⁶	do.	Grant	355	Wisconsin River
	Detroit Island ^{4b}	do.	Door	680	Green Bay
	Devils Island ^{4b}	do.	Ashland	320	Lake Superior
	Feather Island ⁶	do.	Crawford	140	Wisconsin River
	Goose Island ⁶	do.	Vernon	310	Mississippi River
	Hacklin Island ⁶	do.	Crawford	85	Wisconsin River
	Harris Island ⁶	do.	do.	80	do.
	Hermit Island ^{4b}	do.	Ashland	742	Lake Superior
	Hunter Island ⁶	do.	Crawford	50	Mississippi River
	Ironwood Island ^{4b}	do.	Ashland	662	Lake Superior
	Krolls Island ⁶	do.	Crawford	18	Wisconsin River
	Little Island ⁶	do.	Grant	44	do.
	Long Island ^{4b}	do.	Ashland	134	Lake Superior
	Madeline Island ^{4b}	25	do.	15,176	do.
	Manitou Island ^{4b}	None	do.	1,365	do.
	Michigan Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	1,564	do.
	Newton Island ⁶	do.	Crawford	100	Wisconsin River
	North Twin Island ^{4b}	do.	Ashland	165	Lake Superior
	Nose Peak Island ⁶	do.	Marinette	13	Monominee River

*Footnotes appear at the end of this Appendix

Island	Percent developed ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
Oak Island ^{4b}	do.	Ashland	4,971	Lake Superior
Otter Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	1,322	do.
Outer Island ^{4b}	do.	do.	8,033	do.
Paines Island ⁹	1	Bayfield	65	Lake Namakagon
Patterson Island ⁶	None	Grant	47	Wisconsin River
Plum Island ^{4b}	1	Door	276	Green Bay
Richmond Island ⁶	None	Trempealeau	45	Mississippi River
Rocky Island ^{4b}	do.	Ashland	1,112	Lake Superior
Sand Island ^{4b}	do.	Bayfield	2,922	do.
Snake Island ^{4b}	do.	Door	21	Green Bay
South Twin Island ^{4b}	do.	Ashland	361	Lake Superior
Steamboat Island ⁶	do.	Grant	34	Wisconsin River
Stockton Island ^{4b}	do.	Ashland	9,811	Lake Superior
The Big Island ⁹	do.	Iron	1,994	Flambeau Flowage
Trempealeau Mt. Island ⁶	do.	Trempealeau	66	Mississippi River
Washington Island ^{4b}	4	Door	15,700	Green Bay
Weniger Island ⁶	None	Crawford	200	Wisconsin River
York Island ^{4b}	do.	Bayfield	321	Lake Superior
Subtotal	(46 islands and island groups; 77,615 acres)			

WYOMING

NONE

PUERTO RICO

Cayo Caribe Island ^{11d}	None	—	11	Caribbean Sea
Culebra Island ^{11d}	1-25	do.	8,886	Atlantic Ocean
Mona Island ^{11d}	None	do.	14,032	do.
Vieques Island ^{11d}	1-25	do.	33,000	do.
Subtotal	(4 islands; 55,929 acres)			

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Booby Rock Island ^{11d}	None	—	1	Caribbean Sea
Bovoni Cay Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	50	Jersey Bay
Buck Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	42	Caribbean Sea
Buck Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	180	do.
Capella Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	22	do.
Cas Cay Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	15	Atlantic Ocean
Cinnamon Cay Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	1	do.
Cockroach Island group ^{11d}	do.	do.	23	Caribbean Sea
Cocoloba Cay Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	1	do.
Congo Cay Island group ^{11d}	do.	do.	26	Atlantic Ocean
Dog Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	13	Caribbean Sea
Duck Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	14	do.
Dutchcap Cay Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	32	Atlantic Ocean
Flat Cay Island group ^{11d}	do.	do.	3	Caribbean Sea
French Cap Cay Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	10	do.
Grass Cay Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	49	Atlantic Ocean
Great St. James Island group ^{11d}	do.	do.	158	Caribbean Sea
Green Cay Island ^{11d}	76-100	do.	13	do.
Hans Lollik Island ^{11d}	1-25	do.	489	Atlantic Ocean
Inner Brass Island ^{11d}	None	do.	128	do.
Kalkun Cay Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	4	Caribbean Sea
Little St. James Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	69	do.
Lovango Cay Island ^{11d}	1-25	do.	117	Atlantic Ocean
Mingo Cay Island ^{11d}	None	do.	48	do.
Outer Brass Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	108	do.
Patricia Cay Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	33	Jersey Bay
Pelican Cay Island group ^{11d}	do.	do.	106	Atlantic Ocean
Perkins Cay Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	1	do.
Saba Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	34	Caribbean Sea
Salt Cay Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	56	do.
Savana Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	173	do.
Thatch Cay Island ^{11d}	1-25	do.	287	Atlantic Ocean

	Island	Percent devel- oped ²	County	Acreage ³	Body of Water
	Trank Cay Island ^{11d}	None	do.	2	do.
	Waterlemon Cay ^{11d}	do.	do.	1	Leinster Bay
	West Cay Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	40	Caribbean Sea
	Whistling Cay Island ^{11d}	do.	do.	19	Atlantic Ocean
	Subtotal	(36 islands and island groups; 2,368 acres)			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	NONE				

¹ 1968 data. Excludes the main island of Puerto Rico, the three major Virgin Islands, Guam, Samoa, and Trust Territory, the five major Hawaiian Islands, and the three principal New York islands—Manhattan, Staten and Long Island.

² For the purposes of the Island Inventory, "development" included building sites as well as land associated with the site such as yards and storage areas. Agricultural land, land used for forest production, and public and quasi-public recreation developments were considered as **undeveloped**; whereas, a private resort was inventoried as developed.

³ Not included are a number of unnamed islands totalling approximately 200,000 acres with recreation potential.

⁴ **Inundated Mainlands**—Drowned coastlines in large natural bodies of waters such as the rocky Maine islands or islands in the Great Lakes. (The island is similar to the mainland in geology and vegetation and a more appropriate descriptor is not possible.)

(a) salt water

(b) fresh water

⁵ **Barrier Island**—Sandy, narrow and long islands or closely related island groups paralleling mainland coast for considerable distances.

⁶ **Marsh Island**—Low elevation, subject to frequent and periodic flooding.

⁷ **Oceanic Island**—Located at least 15 miles from the mainland coast. (Does not apply to the Great Lakes.)

⁸ **Coral Islands**—Florida Keys.

⁹ **River or lake islands** not otherwise described.

¹⁰ **ND**—Precise data not available.

¹¹ **Other**

(a) impoundment

(b) barren

(c) bay islands

(d) volcanic islands

EXECUTIVE ORDER
EVALUATION AND PROTECTION OF THE RECREATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITIES OF ISLANDS IN CONNECTION WITH FEDERAL PROGRAMS.

Whereas the Nation's coastal and inland islands represent a unique resource providing recreation, cultural, scientific, historic, and educational values for all citizens; and

Whereas the results of a nationwide study of the recreation potential of American coastal and inland islands, recently conducted by the Department of the Interior, show the following:

- (1) a representative number of islands should be conserved and protected to provide recreation, wilderness, scientific, and historic values for this and future generations;
- (2) certain coastal and river islands are subject to recurring flood, tide, and storm damages, and the highest use of such islands precludes residential, commercial, and industrial development;
- (3) all islands that should ultimately be protected for public use cannot be immediately acquired;
- (4) opportunities for public acquisition of islands are rapidly diminishing, and development of islands is accelerating;
- (5) various Federal grant, loan, and mortgage insurance programs, planning and construction programs, natural resource programs, land disposal programs, and regulatory responsibilities are important factors directly and indirectly influencing island development:

Now Therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, I do hereby order as follows:

Section 1. The heads of executive agencies shall provide leadership in encouraging a broad and unified effort having as its objective the conservation of islands with recreation and environmental qualities. Specifically: (1) All executive agencies responsible for the regulation or administration, either directly or through grants or loans, of programs involving the planning for or construction of roads, bridges, harbors, public facilities and utilities, buildings, dams, navigation channels, structures, or other facilities shall evaluate the impact of such programs on the environmental quality of islands identified as having recreation potential by the Secretary of the Interior. Such agencies, in the fulfillment of their program objectives, shall emphasize alternative proposals and plans that both directly and indirectly do not detract from the recreation, wilderness, scenic, scientific, historic and other environmental values of such islands. The head of any such agency shall also afford the Secretary of the Interior a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to specific proposals affecting such islands. In the event detrimental effects are noted and the program still is not modified to alleviate them, the reasons for such action must be explained. (2) All executive agencies responsible for the disposal of Federal lands or properties shall evaluate the recreation and environmental qualities of island lands or properties proposed for disposal to non-Federal public instrumentalities or private interests and, as may be desirable, attach appropriate restrictions with respect to uses of such lands and properties by the purchaser or his successors and may withhold such lands or properties from disposal where this action would be considered desirable to achieve island conservation objectives.

Section 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall be responsible for developing information regarding the recreation and environmental qualities of islands, for collating information regarding programs to achieve island preservation and conservation, and for maintaining a list of islands and island groups with recreation potential.

Section 3. Any requests for appropriations for Federal construction of new buildings, structures, bridges, roads, or other structures on or affecting islands identified as having recreation potential by the Secretary of the Interior shall be transmitted to the Bureau of the Budget by executive agencies. Such requests shall be accompanied by a statement from the Secretary of the Interior on his evaluation of the recreation and environmental values of the island lands involved, and the effect of the proposed Federal activity on recreation potential.

Section 4. As used in this order, the term "executive agencies" includes any agency, department, establishment, corporation, or other organizational entity of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Section 5. The executive agencies shall proceed immediately to develop such procedures, regulations, and information as are provided for in or may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this order. This order shall take effect on _____.

A BILL

To designate a pilot program for the establishment of a national system of island trusts and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the “National Island Trusts Act.”

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2.(a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain islands or groups of islands of the Nation which possess outstanding natural, scenic, historic, or recreational values should be protected and managed by the joint efforts of all levels of government and the private sector in order to insure that future generations will have an opportunity to enjoy our island heritage.

(b) The purpose of this Act is to implement this policy by designating a pilot program for the establishment of a national system of island trusts and prescribing the method by which islands or groups of islands subsequently designated by the Congress may become part of the system.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF ISLAND TRUSTS

SEC. 3.(a) The Casco Bay Islands of Maine, comprising 324 islands in Cumberland and Sagadahoc Counties, are hereby designated as eligible to become the initial component of the national system of island trusts.

(b) The national system of island trusts shall comprise any other islands or groups of islands that are subsequently designated by Congress as eligible for inclusion in the system. Such islands shall—

- (1) possess outstanding natural, scenic, historic, or recreational values;
- (2) be reasonably accessible to urban areas; and
- (3) be largely undeveloped.

Such islands shall become part of the national system of island trusts upon the execution of agreements between the United States and the concerned States that are modeled after and substantially conform to the requirements of sections 4 through 9 of this Act.

TRUST COMMISSIONS

SEC. 4.(a) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the “Secretary”) is authorized, on behalf of the United States, to enter into an agreement with the State of Maine providing for the protection and management of the Casco Bay Islands as a national island trust after the Secretary is satisfied that State legislation exists to carry out the agreement.

(b) The agreement shall provide for the establishment of a National Island Trust Commission (hereinafter referred to as the “Commission”) composed of a Federal member appointed by the Secretary, a member appointed by the Governor of Maine, and a member appointed by the governing body of each county and municipality involved. The agreement shall further provide that—

- (1) the Commission shall elect annually a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members;

- (2) members of the Commission shall serve for six-year terms, except the member appointed by the Secretary shall serve at his pleasure;
- (3) vacancies on the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment and for the balance of the unexpired term;
- (4) the Commission shall provide for its own organization and procedure and adopt rules and regulations governing its meetings and transactions, and all actions of the Commission shall require a favorable vote of a majority of its members; and
- (5) that Commission members shall be compensated at the rate of \$100 per diem while engaged in the performance of official duties and shall receive reimbursement for any necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred thereby.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5.(a) The agreement shall require the Commission to develop and maintain a comprehensive plan to preserve, restore, utilize, and develop the natural, scenic, historic, and recreational values of the Casco Bay National Island Trust, which plan shall (1) set forth the needs of the public for enjoyment of such values and the availability of resources to meet such needs; (2) identify critical natural, scenic, historic, and recreational problems and recommend desirable remedial actions to be taken by the Federal, State, county, and local governments involved and private interests; and (3) be in accord with the comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan submitted by the State of Maine pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), as amended. The Secretary may agree, within the limits of available funds and manpower, to provide the Commission with technical assistance in the development of such plans.

(b) The agreement shall require the Chairman of the Commission, within one year after the establishment of the Commission, to transmit the initial plan to the Secretary, the Governor of Maine, and the governing body of each county and municipality involved, and to transmit subsequent revisions of the plan to such persons as soon as practicable. If the plan recommends enactment of additional Federal legislation, the agreement shall require the Secretary to transmit the plan to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(c) The agreement shall also require the Commission to (1) formulate uniform and coordinated policies for implementation of the plan by the Federal, State, county, and local governments involved and by private interests; (2) to encourage the State, county, and local governments involved to adopt and enforce adequate master plans and zoning ordinances which will promote the use and development of privately owned lands within the national island trust in a manner consistent with the Commission's plan; and (3) to issue guidelines prescribing standards for such plans and ordinances, and provide technical assistance in obtaining their adoption.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6.(a) The agreement shall provide that if the State of Maine or any of its political subdivisions has failed, at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of transmittal of the Commission's plan to (1) adopt and enforce master plans and zoning ordinances consistent with the Commission's plan, or (2) acquire any privately owned property or interests therein recommended for acquisition by such governments in the Commission's plan, the Commission shall be empowered to—

(i) adopt and enforce such plans and ordinances by whatever means are authorized under the constitution and laws of the State of Maine;

(ii) acquire such property or interests therein by donation, negotiated purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by condemnation in accordance with the provisions of the State condemnation law applicable to the property involved or, in the absence of such law, in accordance with the provisions of Federal condemnation law. The agreement shall provide that any award of compensation in such condemnation proceedings shall be paid by the Commission, and neither the State nor Federal Government or any agencies thereof shall be liable for such award or compensation.

(b) The heads of Federal agencies may transfer administrative jurisdiction over any Federal property located within the Casco Bay National Island Trust to the Commission without transfer of funds, and the Commission may, in turn, transfer jurisdiction over such property to the State of Maine or any of its political subdivisions. Any such transfers shall be exercised in a manner consistent with the comprehensive plan developed by the Commission.

(c) The Commission shall have juridical personality and all powers and capacity necessary or appropriate for fulfilling its functions pursuant to the agreement between the United States and the State of Maine which shall include, but not be limited to, the powers and capacity—

- (1) to accept, use, and dispose of donations or services or property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible;
- (2) issue and enforce such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to regulate the use of any property under its jurisdiction in order to carry out the purposes of the agreement;
- (3) to enter into contracts;
- (4) to sue or be sued;
- (5) to grant concessions, if deemed desirable;
- (6) to appoint its own employees, and to fix the terms and conditions of their employment and compensation; and
- (7) to adopt such rules of procedure as it deems desirable to enable it to perform the functions set forth in this agreement.

TAX EXEMPTION

SEC. 7. The Commission and any income or property received or owned by it, and all transactions relating to such income or property, shall be exempt from all Federal, State, and local taxation with respect thereto.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 8.(a) The agreement shall provide that the expenses incurred by the Commission for each fiscal year in carrying out its planning, acquisition, administrative, and other functions shall be paid 50 per centum by the Secretary and 50 per centum by the State of Maine. The Federal payment shall be made from monies appropriated under section 12 of this Act. Such payments may be made in installments and in advance or by way of reimbursement with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments.

(b) The Commission shall submit a budget each fiscal year to the Secretary and the principal budget officer of each State involved in such manner as may be required under their respective budgetary procedures, and shall conduct its operations in accordance with such budget.

SEC. 9. The agreement may contain such other terms and conditions as the parties thereto deem desirable.

SEC. 10(a). The Secretary is authorized on behalf of the United States to enter into agreements with the States in which are located the islands or groups of islands subsequently designated by Congress as eligible for inclusion in the national island trust system that substantially conform to the requirements of sections 4 through 9 of this Act: *Provided*, That the Secretary first determines that State legislation exists to carry out such agreements.

(b) Nothing in the agreements authorized by this Act shall be construed to relinquish the functions, powers, or duties of the Congress with respect to the control of any navigable waters within any national island trust, nor shall any provision thereof be construed in derogation of any of the constitutional powers of Congress to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations. The power and right of Congress to withdraw the Federal Government as a party to each agreement by amendment, repeal, or modification of this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

(c) Nothing in the agreements authorized by this Act shall be deemed to restrict the executive powers of the President in the event of a national emergency.

RESTRICTIONS ON FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROJECTS

SEC. 11. No Federal department or agency shall assist by loan, grant, license, or otherwise in the construction of any water or land resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect, as determined by the Secretary, on the natural, scenic, historic, or recreational values of the Casco Bay National Island Trust, or any islands or group of islands that are subsequently included in the national island trust system.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 12. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, through the Department of the Interior and related agencies Appropriation Acts, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

PHOTO CREDITS

<i>Photo</i>	<i>Agency</i>
1.	U.S. Forest Service. No. 498991R
2.	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
3.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
4.	Unknown
5.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
6.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. No. 67-366
7.	U.S. Forest Service
8.	Alabama Bureau of Information
9.	California Division of Beaches and Parks
10.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
11.	National Park Service. Neg. 4452
12.	National Park Service. Neg. WASO-G-115
13.	California Division of Beaches and Parks
14.	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
15.	National Park Service
16.	Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development
17.	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. No. RI-102
18.	National Park Service
19.	Georgia Tourist Division. No. GA-86.
20.	Unknown
21.	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
22.	North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development
23.	U.S. Forest Service
24.	North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development
25.	U.S. Forest Service
26.	National Park Service. Neg. 439 frame 16.
27.	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. No. FWS 2605
28.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
29.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. No. 68-293
30.	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. No. FWS 562
31.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
32.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. No. VBI-1
33.	North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development. No. 62-124A
34.	North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development
35.	Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development. No. NA-14a

<i>Photo</i>	<i>Agency</i>
36.	National Park Service. Neg. 68 frame 7.
37.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
38.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
39.	Historic American Buildings Survey
40.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. No. VBI-15.
41.	Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development
42.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. No. 68-262.
43.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
44.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
45.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
46.	Unknown
47.	Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development. No. VS-6
48.	Claude Rogers, Virginia Beach, Va.
49.	Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development. No. VH-2
50.	Historic American Buildings Survey
51.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. No. 67-527
52.	North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development
53.	North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development. No. 65-385A
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55.	Florida Development Commission
56.	National Park Service. No. 5283-3-3
57.	Florida Development Commission. No. 35217
58.	Unknown
59.	Florida Development Commission.
60.	National Park Service. Neg. WASO-1-787
61.	National Park Service. Neg. 918-6-3767
62.	Unknown
63.	National Park Service. No. WASO H-471
64.	National Park Service. No. WASO H-471
65.	Ecklund
66.	U.S. Forest Service. No. 486738

Photo	Agency
67.	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. No. PWS 2690.
68.	U.S. Forest Service
69.	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
70.	National Park Service. Neg. 61-JB-1048
71.	National Park Service. Neg. 61-JB-1089
72.	Michigan Tourist Council. Neg. 5239.
73.	National Park Service. Neg. 61-JB-1038
74.	National Park Service. Neg. WASO-1-473, reg. 5-406
75.	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
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77.	Ecklund. No. WH-18, 10-17-67.
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79.	U.S. Public Health Service. No. 599.
80.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
81.	Hawaii Visitors Bureau
82.	National Park Service. VINP-420.
83.	National Park Service. VINP-420.
84.	Virgin Islands Government
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86.	National Park Service. No. 60-JB-192
87.	National Park Service. No. 60-JB-192
88.	National Park Service. Neg. NPS 67C
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90.	Graphic Pictures, Hawaii. No. 313-66
91.	91a. Environmental Science Services Administration. No. 2110-14-67. 91b. Environmental Science Services Administration. No. 1120-01-67. 91c. New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development 91d. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. No. FWS 5134
92.	Eliot Porter
93.	Eliot Porter
94.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
95.	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
96.	Unknown

Photo	Agency
97.	Washington State Department of Commerce. No. WS-113-3-11.
98.	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.
99.	National Park Service. Neg. roll 68- CHIS-730-M-CN-frame 3.
100.	Hawaii Visitors Bureau
101.	Unknown
102.	Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development. No. NA-31.
103.	Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development. No. NA-15.
104.	Wisconsin Conservation Department. Neg. 9433.
105.	National Park Service. Neg. AI-67-13-W.
106.	U.S. Forest Service
107.	U.S. Forest Service. No. 511247.
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114.	Washington State Department of Commerce and Economic Development
115.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
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117.	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. No. FWS 2407.
118.	Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
119.	South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism.
120.	Washington State Department of Commerce and Economic Development. No. WSK-5822.
121.	California Division of Beaches and Parks.
122.	Richard J. Smith, Santa Barbara, Calif.
123.	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. No. 67- 376.
124.	U.S. Forest Service
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